THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 188.] AUGUST 1, 1809. [1 of VOL. 28.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the METHODS *of taking off* IMPRESSIONS *of* PLANTS.

Omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione quadam inter se continentur.

Cicero.

IN the Monthly Magazine of July last appeared an Essay on "An elegant Method of obtaining very neat and pleasing Representations of Plants," under the signature of William Pybus, of Hull. (page536.)

It is indeed pleasing, to see any new means of facilitating science, and of rendering familiar to its votaries the products of nature; and hence, the liberal intentions of this writer claim general approbation; but I doubt whether the utility of the method he has recommended equally corresponds with his hopes. The process of applying the solution of Indian-ink would be tedious, and, from its tendency to dry, would prove inconvenient.

I should not have raised objections, had I not been in possession of a method, which I presume to think superior, by which the collector of plants might transfer on paper an impression in the space of little more than a single minute.

About fifty years ago, I was in the habit of amusing leisure, by thus taking off icons of plants, being early fond of botany; although at that time I had access only to Gerard's Herbal, and I think I still retain a volume of impressions I then made.

In 1774, I published this method in my Naturalist's Companion, which was copied into several periodical works, and particularly into the Annual Register, about that period. My valued friend, the late Barbeu Dubourg, who published Oeuvres de Franklin, Paris, 1773, 4to. translated the Naturalist's Companion into French; and it afterwards acquired a German dress. The third section is entitled, "Directions, for bringing over Seeds and Plants from distant Countries." The work being out of print, I shall quote verbatim that part of the Section, which applies to the present subject.

"The impressions of plants, well taken off upon paper, look very little inferior to the best drawings, and may be done with very little trouble. For this purpose, some printer's ink, and a pair of printer's balls, such as are used for laying the ink on types, are necessary. After rubbing these balls with a little of the ink, lay the plant between them, and press it so as to give it sufficient colour: then take the plant, and lay it carefully on a sheet of paper, and press it with the hand, to give the impression of the plant to the paper, which may be afterwards coloured according to nature; a piece of blotting-paper may be placed betwixt the plant and the hand, to prevent the latter from being dirtied by the ink." But if white paper be employed, instead of blotting-paper, we acquire at the same moment two impressions, or both surfaces of the same plant.

About twenty years ago, a young Frenchman visited London, to teach pupils, at the premium of one guinea each, how to convey upon paper, impressions of plants. He waited upon me for the same subscription. After he had a little explained himself, I shewed him my volume, impressed after the manner he proposed to divulge as a new discovery, which was known even before he had existence.

I imagine that this ingenious art has been long practised in Germany, as well as here; for I have in my library, a folio volume, done in this manner, by Christopher Gottlieb Ludwig, entitled, "Ectypa vegetabilium usibus medicis præcipue destinatorum, et in Pharmacopoliis obviorum variisque modis præparatorum, ad naturæ similitudinem expressa. Halæ Magdeburgiæ, 1760;" but whether this be a rare book, or not, is unknown to

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sambrook-court, July 13, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING about to publish an additional volume to the "Antiquities of Athens," from documents left by Messrs. Stuart and Revett, I am desirous of prefixing some account of the life of those gentlemen, who, by their great industry and perseverance, accomplished a work highly creditable to themselves as artists, and honourable to the nation to which they belonged. I therefore take this public means, through the channel of your widely circulating Miscellany, to solicit authentic particulars and anecdotes relative to either of them. Of Stuart, I wish to know any particulars of his early life, as the time and place of his birth, with the circumstances of his parents and family; how he came to be an artist, to travel abroad, to be a scholar, &c. Also the names of the gentlemen who were his friends and patrons, and by what means they encouraged the publication of the Antiquities of Athens; a list of the buildings to which he acted as architect, will be very acceptable; if any gentleman has any letters written by Stuart, while at Athens, containing curious information, the loan of them will be very acceptable. I am aware of two papers in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1788, respecting Stuart; the latter one has the greatest claim to attention; and I shall be very glad to know the author, if living; this paper is signed, A. H.

I am in possession of authentic documents, respecting the early life of Revett: but am desirous to know who he studied under as a painter, previous to his going to Rome, which was in the year 1742; also the names of those gentlemen, who were his friends and patrons, after his return from Athens; and a list of the buildings erected under his care, as an architect. Revett was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; a complete reference to the papers written by him, will be very acceptable. In short, Sir, as time has triumphed over so many of the contemporaries of these celebrated travellers and artists, my desire is to be enabled to give to the public such a permanent sketch of their lives and scientific labours, as may do justice to their merits, and be an excitement to others to follow such noble examples. It is hoped that none but well authenticated information will be sent, and accompanied by the name and residence of the communicator. I have only to add, that all original documents shall be duly taken care of, according to the desire of the person who may favour me with them, and all authentic information will be thankfully received, by Your's, &c.

Architectural Library, High Holborn, London. J. TAYLOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SO long ago as in September and December, 1807, I troubled you with two of an intended series of papers, on the subject of the Treatment of Impediments of Speech; and on the Impropriety of mingling Cases of that Description, with those of Deafness, and other calamitous Defects; which require, in many particulars, a treatment so opposite and inimical, that the most absolute separation of them appears to be of the highest importance to that class of pupils who have Impediments only.

By some accident or other, the latter of those communications did not find its way into your valuable Miscellany, till the month of April, 1808; and, in the mean time, the notes I had hastily made, for the further prosecution of my design, had not only been thrown aside, but professional engagements had so thronged upon me, that I had no opportunity of resuming my pen. In the hurry of practical exertion, the chain of ideas became broken; and although I have frequently felt the wish of reuniting the severed links, the leisure and disposition for such an effort have never happened to meet together, till the present moment; when looking over some papers, that had been thrown at different times into a drawer, I chanced to meet with the fragment, with which, however abrupt it may appear, I shall here resume the subject.

It is for this reason, Sir, that I condemn the indiscriminate mixture of cases of impediment, and of deafness or imbecility. It is for this reason, although I am perfectly convinced, that I could teach the deaf to speak, with much less labour than is sometimes necessary to correct the vicious habits of vocal utterance, the absolutely deaf are never admitted into my seminary.

For the same reason, although I have devoted a considerable portion of my attention to cases of amentia, that is to say, to those cases, in which, from the neglects or accidents of early education, the senses have not properly been developed, or the connective faculty of the mind has

not

not been called into action. I have thought it necessary, to preclude every case that appeared to have any approximation to the idiotic, the paralytic, or the insane. To "those unhappy persons," however, whom the correspondent alluded to in my former communications, and many others, I believe, are disposed to regard, as "incurably dumb, (that is, who want, or are defective in the organs, that produce articulative sound,") I have no objection. I reject altogether, as far as the organization of the mouth is concerned, all distinction of curable and incurable impediments: for I know how far human ingenuity can go, in supplying the deficiences of organic structure; and I know also, by experience, how far one organ can be trained, to supply the deficiences, and perform the functions of another. Even without the application of artificial palates, those who are deficient in that organ, may obtain a distinct, and intelligible, though not a tunable, or agreeable utterance. In short, let there be but industry, intellect, sight, and hearing in the pupil, and the professor, who really understands his science, need never dispair of superadding the power of fluent speech. Neither, in those cases, wherein apparent ineptitude, or early eccentricity, give reason to apprehend a tendency to idiotism, or derangement, should the object be hastily abandoned. Observation and experiment have sufficiently convinced me, that (notwithstanding the opinions of many physical enquirers), such early indications, as well as the calamity of speechlessness, are frequently as referable to educational, and moral, as to physical and irresistible causes: in other words, that there is an idiotcy, a derangement, and a speechlessness, of habit, non-developement and mistake; and which are, therefore, capable of palliation, at least, if not of absolute remedy: as well as of organic malconformation, and constitutional infirmity. Perhaps it would not be saying too much, if I were to affirm, that imbecility, at least, if not absolute idiotcy, as well as some species of derangement, are as frequently the result of moral causes, early acting upon the infant organs, as of organic or constitutional causes acting upon the mind.

With the indications of this distinction, I have some reason to believe, that I am not entirely unacquainted; and it has been a part of my study, during several recent years, to devise and apply such modes of regulation, of stimulus, and restriction, as may be likely, in cases of the former description, to remedy, or rather to avert, the calamity: not indeed in my Institution, for that would be inconsistent with my other arrangements. Cases of Amentia, where the appearances of imbecility are marked, and conspicuous, are most conveniently superintended in the private residence of the family: especially where there is, in such family, any judicious individual who can be depended on, to enforce the regulations of the professor; report to him the results of every experiment, and act implicitly by his direction: and, under such circumstances, I have seen enough of the progress of developement, in faculties apparently the most inert, or most unpromising, to be confident, that many a human being has been consigned to speechless inanity, that might have been trained, at least, to a respectable mediocrity of mind and faculty; and that, in many instances, what in early childhood was only habitual ineptitude, or cherished eccentricity, has been suffered to mature itself into drivelling idiotism, and mental disorganization.

Upon this subject, it is my intention, if ever I can find time, to give my sentiments to the world, at much greater extent, and in a more scientific form. In the mean time, I shall probably trouble you, (perhaps for your next Number,) with a few hints upon another subject, of more popular interest. Till when, I remain,

Your's, &c.

Bedford Place,
July, 18th.

J. THELWALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING the nature and tendency of the late Dr. Anderson's enlightened pursuits, it is very desirable that none of his ideas should be lost. At the conclusion of his last published performance, he announced his intention of employing his leisure, while health permitted, in collecting facts on the subject of legislation; and so arranging them, that, in case of death, some use might be made of them by others.

His object was to discover, that system of legislation, or civil polity, that should be best calculated to promote domestic felicity, among the great body of the people; to guard against internal discontents, civil disturbances, and revolutions, and to avoid wars with foreign states, and the obtrusive interference with external politics:—not by means of revolutions, and destructive convulsions, but by the gentle influence of regulations, that have a silent tendency to

operate

operate upon the heart and affections, and thus to influence the actions, and habitudes of men.

From the active, and energetic mind of Dr. Anderson, a disquisition on this subject must have been interesting in an extraordinary degree.

Feeling as he did, the desolation of war, and trembling at the frightful consequences of anarchy and confusion, I should be glad to know whether that, or any other papers left by Dr. A. are intended to be published.

The extensive literary intercourse, established by means of the Monthly Magazine, induces me further to enquire, whether the Dictionary of an Universal Character, (noticed in a former volume) is in a state of forwardness.

Coventry, Your's, &c.
July 10, 1809. WILLIAM FLAVEL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is customary to place the altar at the east end of the church; and, in many places, for the whole congregation, when they repeat the Creed, to turn their face to the east; no doubt because the great lamp of nature, that lights all to the business of the day, and the light that has enlightened the nations, has gradually proceeded from the east. But why do clergymen, when they officiate at the altar, stand on the north side, with their face to the south, during part of the Communion service? Is it because, in the temple of Jerusalem, the priests under the law, did the same? Or, is it because the sun, the light of the eye, and great emblem of the light of life, is south of us that live in Europe? And, if so, do the clergy, in the southern hemisphere, for the same reason, turn their face to the north, when officiating at the altar?

It was customary for the ancients, to paint some parts, and some times all, of their horses red, and other parts of them green, purple, &c. And this custom is referred to by St. John, in the book of Revelations. But, as the books of Jewish, Grecian, and Roman Antiquities, to which I have at present conveniently access, do not satisfy me on the subject, I should be much obliged to any of your readers to tell me, with the above queries solved, in allusion to what custom, or peculiar circumstance, in the same book, Death is said to ride on his pale horse? Does it refer to any known warrior, or other person, who, using to ride on a pale horse, brought death along with him, wherever he went.

Your's, &c.
137, *St. Martin's-lane*, JAMES HALL.
June 27, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 188, of the Edinburgh Review, for April, 1809, is the following very flagrant observation—Knowing well that translation is less necessary in this kingdom, than beyond the *Border* Country, I cannot help wishing more of notoriety, than that work has obtained.—*Hear him*, the *Reviewer!*

—"The state of classical learning, at present, in this country, is such as by no means to please us; and much good might, we think, be derived from the plan of our Greek and Roman studies. In this northern part of the island, our system of education is imagined, by our neighbours, as defective in regard to classical instruction; and in regard to the Greek language, though not the Latin, the charge is extremely just. By our institutions, provision is not made for teaching even the elements of the Greek, to any but a very small proportion, of the best disposed of the youths. In the other part of the island, however, and that the principal part, classical learning occupies an immense proportion of the field of education. In fact, it almost covers it, leaving a very scanty corner, and that cultivated by a very antiquated sort of husbandry, for any other crop. Yet it is remarkable, that England has communicated very little useful service toward the promotion of classical learning. None of the lettered nations of Europe, the French, the Germans, the Italians, are so badly supplied with translations, in their own language, of the prose classics. None of them have done even so little, towards the purifying of the text of the ancient authors; to none of them is the lover of ancient learning so little indebted for those helps, which render his acquisitions easy, and his readings delightful."

Query—Has this erudite reviewer been deprived of his *birth* in the *High* School at Edinburgh; or does he take it for granted, because he cannot read the exotic literature of a sister kingdom, that that literature, that that erudition, by his septentrional feat is to be repressed.

What would Harvey, Clarke, Bentley, the author of *Religio Medici*, Sir Thomas Brown,

Brown, maternal grandfather to a late chancellor; what indeed would these men have said to the sweeping clauses of such a pretender? The accuracy of the English press is an object of panegyric in every other country; but the Edinburgh reviewers are neither *exotic* nor *indigenous*.

Your's, &c.
NEOTERIKOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your numerous readers, to inform me, if the discovery of Bean-hemp is likely to become an object of attention. I see by a late newspaper, that Mr. Hall, the discoverer, has received a medal for it, from the Society of Arts, &c. those encouragers of genius and merit. In his account of Bean-hemp, inserted in your Magazine, some months ago, Mr. H. suggests, that the poor, in the various workhouses in England, as well as others, might not only be employed in separating Bean-hemp from the straw, but also in the manufacturing it into a variety of articles.

To have cheap materials, the produce of the country, put into the hands of the poor, in our own workhouses, for the purpose of being manufactured, is an object devoutly to be wished. The want of these, and of apartments for the grown, separate from those of the very young females in our workhouses, is one of the great causes why so few of them do well, either as servants, or in a state of wedlock. I observed, what was said by Mr. Hall in your Number for July, last year, page 469, on the pruning of the vine; and must confess, that I find a good deal of truth in it. Your inserting the above, in your Magazine, will oblige a variety of your readers, as well as,

Essex, Your's, &c.
June 24, 1809. J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number, your correspondent, Mr. J. Hall, expresses a wish to be informed, what is the origin of the phrase, *under the rose*. The wild rose-tree (*Rosa sylvestris*) it is well known, abounds in solitary places, and at a distance from the haunts of man. Now, as such retired spots are well suited, not only as places of rendezvous for lovers, but for others engaged in transactions that shun the light of day, and where they can unbosom themselves in perfect confidence to each other, is it not natural to suppose, that these places must have been frequently chosen for such purposes; and that, in time, the expression, "under the rose," might be figuratively applied to every thing, in which secrecy and fidelity were required.

This account may probably not be deemed satisfactory, by many of your readers; to such I can only say, in the words of the Roman poet:

——— Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.

NEMO.

London, June 19, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WE are much obliged to you for Hall's set of Proverbial Expressions, from the Greeks. Erasmus, who has mentioned some of them, tells us, that when the Greeks meaned to say, that a man was uselessly, foolishly, or improperly employed, they used to say,

He is teaching a dog to bark.
— — a bull to roar.
— — a cock to crow.
— — a wasp to sting.
— — a hen to chuck.
— — a fish to bite.
He is writing on the surface of the water.
— is boiling a stone.
—— shaving an ass.
—— gluing chalk.
—— sounding the trumpet before the victory.
—— putting meat in a chamber-pot.
—— taking a post to kill a bee.
—— setting an ox to catch a hare.
—— doing what is done.
—— promising golden mountains.
—— taking a hammer to spread a plaster.
—— taking a hair to draw a waggon.
—— seeking figs where only brambles grow.

Your's, &c.
A NEW CORRESPONDENT.
Hackney, June 9, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to offer to your correspondent, Mr. William Allen, and to your numerous readers, the following manner of reading the Absolution; in which no alteration has been made, except in the omission of the word "and," and a different mode of punctuation in one instance.

"Almighty God, the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who desireth not the

death of a sinner, but rather that he would turn from his wickedness and live; hath given power and commandment to his minister, to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins. He pardoneth and absolveth all them that truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel." Your's, &c.

E. T. PILGRIM.

Woburn, July 3, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Memoirs of Eminent Persons, in your last Magazine, I read a little Biographical Account of the late Bishop of London; but by no means so complete, as might be expected from one who knew him, and wrote as a biographer ought to write.

It is natural to wish the reputation of our friends to live: it is natural to say all that is kind and affectionate of them, after their departure: but there is no need, when we commend one, to disparage another.

The imperfection of that little account I should not have noticed, had I not seen a narrowness of spirit in it; which, while it tries to elevate the late bishop, endeavours to degrade another person, because he was a dissenter, and an opponent of Dr. Porteus.

I am always disgusted with illiberality, and must therefore take the liberty of making a few remarks.

The late Rev. Robert Robinson, of memory at least as much distinguished as Dr. Porteus can possibly be; seems to be mentioned in a very slighting, contemptuous way, viz. "Mr. Robert Robinson, who had been bred a barber, and who, from being a hearer of Whitfield, became a preacher among the Calvinists, until converted by the Baptists, among whom he became a teacher of some eminence, &c."

The writer, in the true spirit of high-church, appears to think that the addition *reverend* is prostituted, when given to one who refused to have episcopal hands laid upon his head: "Mr. Robert Robinson, once a barber, at last became (according to the cant of that party) only a *teacher*, a baptist-*teacher* of *some* eminence." Is not the *dissenting-teacher*, as much a *clergyman* as one of the establishment.

Surely his having been apprenticed to a barber, is no proof, nor rational presumption, of deficiency in either natural, or acquired abilities: if it were, I could furnish abundant instances of a similar kind, in the establishment. I could tell this gentleman of one bishop, who was apprentice to a pastry-cook; another to a wool-comber; of the rector of a city-parish, who, in early life, was a gold-wire drawer; of a lecturer of St. Andrew's, who had been a stay-maker; of another lecturer at a church, in the east of London, who had been a baker; of a rector of a large parish just out of the city, who had been an upholsterer, and after that a lawyer; of another who had been a linen-draper; of another, now living, who was an ironmonger. All these last had been, not only apprenticed, but actually in business: and shocking, dreadfully shocking as it may be to ecclesiastical aristocracy, some of them had been even journeymen. Many more instances of a similar kind might be easily found; but these are sufficient to shew, that dissenters are not, and even poor Robert Robinson was not, in this respect, below par.

Let such foolish haughty ideas be always scouted! And let men be estimated, not according to their former employments, or the contempt which little minds attach to those employments, but according to what they were in themselves.

Thus, strip Dr. Porteus of the lawn, and other appendages of an establishment, and what was he more than Robert Robinson? He was an amiable man: so was Robert Robinson. A man of natural and acquired abilities: so was Robert Robinson. A Christian minister: so was Robert Robinson. A man (perhaps) of distinguished genius: so was Robert Robinson, to a certainty.

When I say they were both men of natural and acquired abilities, I view it as of no consideration, how those acquirements were obtained; whether in the regular routine of classical and university education, as in the one instance; or by the unassisted force of personal genius, bursting its way from obscurity; and, with peculiar strength of mind, seizing on knowledge in every department, till it had laid in an ample stock, as in the other case. Both were, no doubt, amply furnished; and both "rose in the estimation of their friends, and the public, far above what might have been expected from their birth;" for Dr. Porteus also, was not remarkably distinguished in this respect. The writer chooses not to say (if he knew) who his father

father was, or where he resided. It was somewhere in the north of England, which is taking so wide an extent, as amounts to saying nothing. It is indeed said, that Dr. Porteus was born in Yorkshire: but that is a large county. It is owned "his father was a tradesman, of but little eminence." But (if it be a matter of any consequence, in such accounts, to know) let us enquire what sort of tradesman? Perhaps he was a barber also? Who can tell? It is prudently concealed, for such a shocking circumstance should not disgrace the annals of a bishop. "His grandfather," we are informed, "had repaired to this country," from Scotland, "at no distant period." Why mention his grand-father, without saying who he was? In truth, I suspect him to have been the identical Captain Porteus, whom the mob seized and murdered, in Queen Anne's time. But what are all such considerations to the purpose? If either of their fathers had been much lower still, or if, on the contrary, they had been ever so elevated, neither circumstance ought to be taken into a rational consideration of them. They are to be estimated only, as what they were in themselves. If they were good and useful men, their memory should, on that account only, be cherished with respect and affection.

But Robert Robinson, was once a hearer of Whitfield.—True! Many a bright sun hath risen from behind a cloud. Luther was once a papist; and even Dr. Tillotson, once a dissenting teacher. Perhaps Dr. Porteus may have heard Whitfield himself: and it seems, there was a party, who thought there was "too much of the fanatical spirit of passed times" in the doctor's exhortation, respecting the day which is still popishly called Good-Friday. If there was intolerance in it, that was a pity: most likely the good bishop's maturer judgment would have rejected every thing of that kind in after-life.

I am as friendly as Dr. Porteus could be to a religious observance on that day; but not as a commanded observance; for I contend, that no man has a right to command another, in any religious matter whatever. Nor would I observe it with fasting. Such puerile foolery is not devotion: God cannot be more pleased with the prayers, or praises of those who have empty stomachs, than with those of his children, who more rationally receive his good gifts with thankfulness, and richly enjoy them.

It is but a poor representation of Robinson, as an author, merely that he translated Saurin's sermons, (it should have been said, some few only) and Claude's Essay, and wrote a Vindication of Christ's Divinity. Did this gentleman never hear of his other works, left nearly, or quite ready for the press? viz. his Ecclesiastical Researches; his History of Baptism; his Sermons, &c. ?—works that will prove his natural and acquired abilities; his very extensive reading, and deep application, as long as their language shall be understood.

Poor Robert Robinson's motives are also much misunderstood and misrepresented: "Happy," says this writer, "at the opportunity afforded by a dignitary of the established church; the aspiring dissenter readily entered the lists, and broke a lance against the mitre."

This is so far from being correct, that there never was a more unaspiring man: never was one who thought less of establishments and priests of all descriptions. A dignitary of the church was no more, in his view, than its poorest curate; and that poorest curate, no more than a Baptist teacher, or any other man. He had no more reverence for a mitre, than for a foolscap. And he indeed entertained his own peculiar sentiment, that Christianity did not originally countenance any distinct ministerial order. Such a circumstance, therefore, as *opposing a bishop*, could not give him the smallest degree of happiness. Robinson wrote and spake only to be useful. He cared for nothing, but disseminating what he thought to be important truth. His views, indeed, changed in after-life; and if we were to judge of Dr. Porteus from the beautiful character which he has drawn of the Redeemer, in (I think) one of his sermons, it seems as if he and Robinson were nearly congenial in sentiment.

But Robinson "was not fortunate enough to obtain an episcopal rejoinder to his reply." He would not have considered such a rejoinder as any thing fortunate, nor placed the smallest degree of more estimation on it for being episcopal, than if it had been written by a layman, or a tradesman. The truth most probably was, the bishop was convinced that he had the weakest side of the argument, and was too prudent to call for further discussion; for this gentleman says, "It must be allowed that Robinson handled his weapons with great skill." He had therefore a victory; and

even

even if that only had been his object, what could he wish for more?

Robinson was not held in low estimation, by many of his cotemporaries in the establishment. They knew and acknowledged his value, as a man of sterling abilities. And more than once had he proposals made to him, of reception into that establishment, accompanied with flattering offers of preferment therein. But his honest soul never hesitated. He always refused what was contrary to his conscience.

I need not say more about Robert Robinson, excepting, that he was a staunch friend to human liberty, and not only thought, but always avowed his sentiments. He had put himself out of the way of temptation to the contrary. He wore no shackles: and loaves and fishes could not seduce him. Let the respect and affection of the virtuous linger on his memory.

The eulogist of Dr. Porteus mentions a singular circumstance, as matter of praise. He tells us, that "fully persuaded himself of the truth of those doctrines, so earnestly recommended by him, he more easily succeeded in persuading others." More easily than who? Surely he doth not mean other bishops. In the idea of a bishop we include that of a Christian, and must hope that there are no such hypocrites as deists upon that bench.

Dr. Porteus was a man of liberal thought; and as such he could not relish the Calvinism of the Thirty-nine Articles; nor the quibbling explanations of them by Dr. Burnett. Much less could he like subscription to them. It is no wonder, therefore, that when a young man, he was one of the petitioning clergy at the Feathers Tavern, as the writer of this, who also had his own name in that honourable list, can aver. He was something of a sufferer on this account. The late Dr. Owen, of St. Olave's, Hart-street, who was also one of that association, declared, that Dr. Porteus stood still in his preferment for three years, on that account.

Dr. Porteus, I believe, always continued liberal in his sentiments. That very respectable man, the late J. Howlett, vicar of Dunmow, being appointed to preach on a public occasion, took *Confirmation* for his subject, and very ingeniously said every thing plausible, that could be said for a merely human fancy. He represented, that it could not do harm; and perhaps, in some cases, might do good, by exciting proper considerations of duty. He was expected to present his sermon, when published, to his bishop. He had some degree of reluctance, as expecting a reprimand, for not maintaining the matter on a different ground. But he was agreeably surprised at receiving very great commendations, and his bishop was his friend to the day of his death.

In the case of Mr. Stone, I believe no blame can be be justly imputed to Dr. Porteus. Mr. Stone had certainly been indiscreet: and after the decision of the spiritual court, I think the bishop was obliged to act as he did, *ex officio*, in Mr. Stone's degradation. We should like to know who was the bishop, that Mr. Stone said, *bade* him preach so explicitly.

How much more honourable would it be to those clergymen who disbelieve the Trinitarian articles to withdraw; as Mr. Lindsey, and some few other honest men, have done! Would all of this description openly avow themselves, and honestly withdraw, they would form no small phalanx, to oppose orthodox absurdity.

One thing is to be lamented, that Dr. Porteus, good and amiable as his general character appears to have been, should have *always*, right or wrong, voted with such ministers as this unhappy country has had for above twenty years. But he was a bishop; and most bishops, like most other men, are frail creatures, in some respect or other: besides, he was the queen's bishop; of her own choice and appointment; on which account, she has often been called the head of the church.

The writings of Dr. Porteus are not many, but are truly valuable. I cannot think he hath been *too* studious to avoid ornament. The sweet chaste correctness of his composition is, to a judicious reader, exceedingly captivating.

Should the writer of the article which I have animadverted upon, think I have said any thing wrong, I am ready instantly to bow to rational conviction. I have not intended personal offence. Should he wish to know my real signature, let him first give the public his own, and mine shall immediately succeed it. Till then, Sir, I only subscribe myself, as I have done before,

Edmonton, June 8, 1809. P.

To

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* COLONY *of* CAYENNE, *in* SOUTH AMERICA; *with* ANECDOTES *of the celebrated* VICTOR HUGUES—*from the* FRENCH *of* PITON.

GUIANA, or *Grand Terre*, is a part of America, properly so called, comprehending about ten degrees of latitude; bounded on the East by the North Atlantic Ocean; on the West, by the Mountains of the *Cordeliers;* on the North, by the River Oronoco; and on the South, by the river of the Amazons, or the Line.

French Guiana is divided into districts, which take their names from the principal rivers or capes. The *Maroni* and *Oyapoc* are the only rivers which have their source in the great chain of mountains, which, in this part of the world, separate the waters which flow towards the ocean, from those which fall into the Amazon. The rivers *Mana, Synnamari, Oyac,* and *Appronague,* spring from the mountains of the second class; the others, less considerable, from the mountains of the inferior order—all have several branches, more or less rapid, encreased by a great number of smaller streams.

The chief place of the colony of Cayenne is generally known by the name of the *Island of Cayenne;* but no just idea can be formed of this island, if it is represented as being separated at a distance from the continent, and surrounded by a sea, navigable for vessels of all descriptions; on the contrary, when the navigator first makes this land, it appears to him as forming a part of *Terra Firma:* possibly it might have been so formerly; at present it is only separated from it by a river, or strait, which rises and falls with every tide, and which can be only navigated by boats, or vessels of very little burthen.

The greatest breadth of the Island of Cayenne, measured on a line running from east to west, is four leagues, or twelve English miles; its greatest length from north to south is sixteen miles and a half; and its circumference, taking in all its windings, is about fifty miles: that part of the circumference bordered by the ocean, and which is to the north-east, may, perhaps, be about eleven or twelve miles.

The town of Cayenne, situated at the north west extremity of the Island, at the mouth of the river of the same name, is fortified, and might be capable of being advantageously defended by a small mountain which is close to it. Its latitude is 4 degrees 56 minutes, and longitude 54 degrees 35 minutes, from the meridian of Paris, according to the observations of M. de la Condamine, in 1744.

The days and nights are equal throughout the year, with the exception of about half an hour, which we lose from September to March, but gain in the six other months. Day appears at half-past five; and at six the sun darts from the bosom of the ocean, surrounded with clouds of brilliant purple. We have two summers, two equinoxes, two winters, and two solstices. The heat is tempered by abundant rains, which fall during the winter solstice, from the middle of December to March, and return again from May to the end of July, when the summer commences, and continues to December. The sun is twice vertical here—the 20th of April, and the 20th of August; it is but little felt the first time, owing to the rains by which the earth is so moistened and cooled. Its return, however, gives about six weeks of fine weather, which dries up the ground a little; but the fickleness of these climates often deceives the planters, who would be able to reap two abundant crops, if the summers and winters were regular. Europeans will smile at hearing of summer and winter in the torrid zone. The summer is a scorching sun, which, for several months, is only refreshed by a sort of breeze, which blows constantly from the east, or north-east, during the day; this wind comes from the sea, and gets the better of the land-breeze; this latter is only felt on the coast at certain hours, almost always morning and evening, just at sun-rise and at sun-set.

The winter is one continued fall of rain, so heavy and abundant, as often to inundate whole plantations, and cover them entirely with a sheet of water. The rain sometimes falls for fifteen days successively, without the slightest intermission; it was this which made the Abbé Raynal say, that the shore, where the colony of 1763 had disembarked, was a land *under water.* The winter is sometimes, however, dry and warm; then the plants and the trees wither; the north wind, with its dry, cold, nitrous breath, burns and parches up the flowers, fruits, and tender buds: such is the north wind of warm climates, more destructive than a scorching sun in a dry summer in Europe.

The *Old Town* of Cayenne has a very miserable appearance; the houses are nothing more than wretched cabins, with

sashes without glass; a heap of buildings, erected, or rather huddled together, without art or taste; sloping streets, dirty and narrow; and paved, one would suppose, from the pain we felt in walking through them, with the points of bayonets. In place of carriages and phaetons, old sorry-looking jades, more lean and wretched than the animals which drag our hackney-coaches, seven or eight fastened to a vehicle meant for a cart, drag slowly along some barrels of salt beef or fish. In the old town houses of two stories high are palaces, and stores, which are let out for eight or ten thousand francs per annum, (from 350 to 450 pounds British), as magazines for the different productions of the colonies, or of Europe.

The New Town is more regular, more lively, although built in the same style, on a *Savannah*, or marshy meadow, drained about fifteen or twenty years ago; the whole, taken together, is less considerable than a large village in France. The houses appear empty, or, for the most part, occupied by people of colour, who have nothing, do nothing, trouble themselves about nothing, and who live more at their ease than our respectable tradesmen in France, whom the sun never shines upon in bed, and who labour hard all day. Here every one sells, exchanges, buys, and re-sells the same thing again; every thing is almost at the price of its own weight in gold, and every one procures it without scarcely knowing how. This paradox is very easily understood, when we come to know the colonies. Those who inhabit them, spend with profusion the money they acquire without trouble; their indolence is so great, that sooner than incommode themselves, they will pay a servant to pluck the fruits which are under their hands, and another to carry them to their mouths. Those who arrive from Europe pay for all; and when vessels are delayed, and do not arrive at the usual time, the famine becomes general without alarming any person.

Population —There are as many different races of men here, as there are distinctions under a monarchy. The *whites*, or planters, who differ from the Europeans by their light hair, their *pale* and sometimes *lead-like* countenances; the *negroes*, by the shades more or less grounded in their skins, of bronze, of ebony, or a reddish copper, approaching to a sort of brownish red. The mixture of all these colours gives a race of people not unlike the jacket of harlequin. An Indian and a white woman will have a child, whose skin is of a reddish white. A negro and an Indian woman, one of a copper hue, tinged with brown. A white man and a negress, a Mulatto. A *Mulatto* and a white woman, a *Mestee*. A *Mestee* and a white, a *Quadroon*. Each species has its various shades of singularity, and often partakes of the influence of their country. The Indian has all the cunning, the jealousy, and the ferocity, of the wandering tribes of the three Arabias. The negroes, the idle, crafty, malicious, yet shallow and confined ideas of the savages of Africa. The others spring from the mixture of the different races, with the vices of the climate, and the stupidity of their ancestors; indeed, it is a matter of doubt, whether it were not to be wished, that there were more blacks than those *half-whites* in our colonies.

That part of *Cayenne* which is on the continent is but partially cultivated. The principal plantations are there; but they are situated at a great distance from each other. The post of *Synnamari* owes its name to a fountain about two leagues to the south-east, near the river, remarkable for the salubrity of its waters: there formerly was an hospital there; but it does not now exist. *Synnamari* is at the north-west extremity of a large *Savanna* of 15 or 16 miles long, and eight or ten wide. It consists of 15 or 16 huts, the melancholy remains of the colony of 1763. *Konamana*, the place allotted for the banished deputies and others, is six leagues further on. Some merchants of *Rouen* landed there in 1626. The shore, from which the sea has retired full two leagues and a half, was then under water almost to the mountains. The Konamana appeared to them a proper situation to found a colony, Cayenne and its environs being then peopled only by savages: they settled upon the summit of the rocks, in order to carry on a war against the Indians. At the end of three weeks, three-fourths of them were carried off by pestilential fevers, and the remainder got on board their vessels, and set sail for France.

The chief productions of Cayenne are sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, roucou.— The sugar-cane originally came from Asia, whence it was carried to Europe, and the island of Madeira: this latter place furnished a part of what the Europeans brought into America. There are two sorts; the one yellow, the other violet: the last sort was cultivated here by the Indians, before we discovered the

New World. North America produces a tree not unlike our maple, from which sugar is obtained by making incisions in it. The process of curing it is much less expensive than that from the cane; it is tapped twice a year, and yields a white agreeable sugar, but less solid than that from the cane.

The cotton tree is a shrub, which the planters are obliged to keep in a dwarfish state, in order to render it more productive. It is not certain, whether it is a natural plant of the country: it is not to be met with in the woods of Guiana; and yet before our discovery, the Indians cultivated it to make hammocks and other articles. The leaf is broad, octagonal, smooth, and soft, on the inside, and a little woolly on the out; the flower is of a beautiful yellow, shaped like a bell, and not unlike that of our gourd or pumpkin; when the flower falls off, a large pod, something in the shape of an egg, appears, which contains the cotton and the seed: when this egg is fully grown, the heat opens it, and it shews four or five small black grains about the size of our vetches; from this grain is made an oil: the cattle are very fond of them, and will often destroy the fences to get at them. The cotton tree bears in a year; it gives two crops annually; but that of the month of March, which is but trifling, is frequently destroyed by the caterpillars, which always spring up after the first rains. The cotton of Cayenne is more esteemed in trade than that of other colonies, as much from its superior quality, as from the care they bestow upon its culture.

The origin of the discovery of coffee, and the transportation of it from Arabia into Europe and America, is thus related:—It is said, that a flock of sheep having discovered a wood of coffee-trees, loaded with the berries full ripe, began to browse upon them, and that very evening the shepherd was surprised to see his flocks returning home to the fold, frisking and leaping: he followed them; tasted the berries; found himself more lightsome and cheerful; and was surprised to find the same flavour in the kernel as in the pulp of the fruit: he dried and roasted some of them; smelt the perfume, and related his discovery to a *Morlack*, or priest, who took it to prevent his falling asleep during his long meditations. The use of coffee soon passed from Asia to Africa, Europe, and to both the Worlds. The Dutch succeeded in raising the plants in Europe in hot-houses; and having shared them with France, these sorts of magazines furnished the first seeds which were sent to America. The Island of Martinique got hers from the Botanical Garden at Paris; but if we are to believe a tradition pretty generally known, those of Cayenne were brought from Surinam. It is said, that some soldiers of the garrison having deserted, and gone over to the Dutch colony, soon repented of their fault, and wishing to return to their colours, they brought to the government of Cayenne some grains of coffee, which then began to be cultivated in the colony of Surinam; that they obtained their pardon in consequence of the service they thereby rendered to Cayenne, and the great advantages she would derive from its culture; it is also said, that this happened so late as the years 1715 or 1716, when Mons. de la Motte Aigron was commander in chief.

The coffee of Cayenne is of an excellent quality; it thrives in all lands which are in an elevated situation; it very soon degenerates in a poor soil, and never arrives at perfection but in that which is good: as there is but little of the latter in the colony, there are but few coffee-plantations of any extent. The trees being planted, and attended to, with all the care which this sort of culture requires, thrive as well as those of the Dutch at Surinam and Demera; but the quality of the coffee is inferior.

Towards the summit of the mountains, the cocoa-tree extends its scattered branches; and, under its large leaves, conceals its brown fruit, surrounded with a soft pulpy sap, inclosed in a spherical streaked kind of cap. There is reason to believe the cocoa is a native of Guiana; at least, it is certain, that a forest of it, of considerable extent, is known here: it is situated beyond the sources of the *Oyapok*, on the borders of a branch of the *Yari*, which runs into the river of the Amazons. It is generally believed, that the species of cocoa cultivated in the colony originally came from this forest, because the natural inhabitants of the country, settled on the banks of the *Oyapok*, made several journeys to this part, either for the sake of visiting other nations, or when they sent expressly, to bring the seeds of cocoa, when the price of this article could easily support the expenses of these journeys, which were never much to these people.

Indigo thrives very well in some parts of the colony, more especially on the

the borders of the river *Appronague*, where the soil is dry and rich. There is a sort of *wild indigo*, which naturalists call *Anil*, which grows without cultivation, at a little distance from the sea: it is celebrated for its medicinal qualities, and is much used in all complaints of a bilious nature.

The *Roucou* yields four harvests in the year; it fears neither caterpillars nor worms, which make such havoc amongst the canes and cotton. Nothing but the heaviest rains ever injures it, or makes it shed. The tree which produces the *roucou* is always loaded with fruit and flowers; its leaf resembles our winter pear-tree; its flower, our hedge-rose; its fruit, contained in a prickly husk, like our horse-chesnut, is seperated into two divisions of small seeds. A *roucou* tree in full bearing, is a beautiful sight; but the gathering it, like the indigo, is unhealthy. The roucou is only cultivated in Guiana, by the Indians, who stain their bodies with the red colour they extract from it. The berries of the roucou are made into a paste, which is much used in colouring different stuffs.—The *Vanilla* likewise thrives here; it is a native of the country; it is tall and luxuriant, like the vine; the fruit resembles the Banana; the Indians alone cultivate it, and make it an article of commerce with the colonists.

All the tropical fruits and plants are found in Guiana in abundance. The *Bread Fruit* and the *Mango*, from the East-Indies, were introduced some years ago, and have succeeded well.

The rivers abound with various kinds of fish, but they are also infested with swarms of alligators or crocodiles, as large as those of the Nile; they are so voracious, that they scruple not to attack boats, and often drag away the fisherman and his lines; some of them are full thirty feet in length, and, as the interior of the country is but little known, it is probable there are much larger ones.

The forests abounds with animals and wild beasts of every description. Tigers are very numerous, and often take off cattle from the plantations. Man has many enemies on this great continent; and amongst them serpents of an enormous size. Were I to relate what many people of the colony have told as facts, relative to these reptiles, few would believe me.

In the year 1773, the Court of France determined to establish a spice garden at Cayenne, and caused a number of various plants to be brought there from India. Two other expeditions followed in 1784 and in 1788, both from the Mauritius.—The clove and cinnamon succeeded very well, the other plants perished on the passage; for a considerable length of time, the cultivation of these trees was prohibited to the colonists, which of course prevented their increase. This system having been abandoned, the Court sent several plants to St. Domingo and Martinique, in 1787, and 1788: at present, the government of Cayenne is occupied in increasing the spice gardens through the colony. In the latter end of 1798, it distributed a great quantity of seed, and several plants of cloves and cinnamon to all the planters who asked for them; and the gardens of the town offer to the view allies of the *mango* growing beside the clove tree.

The strait which separates the Island of Cayenne from the main, is about a mile and a half wide. There are but few villages on the main. Of these the chief are *Synnamari* and *Konamana*. The latter place was fixed upon for the residence of the unfortunate deputies, priests, and others, who were transported under the sanguinary decrees of the revolutionary tyrants. It is a wretched village, consisting of a few huts, or *Indian karbets*, in a remote desert situation, surrounded with almost impenetrable forests, and distant about 90 miles from Cayenne. From this place the celebrated Senator Barthelemi, Ex-Director; Generals Pichegru, Willot, Ramel, and five others, made their escape, through the woods, to Surinam, in 1799, from whence they got to Barbadoes, where they were furnished with a passage to Europe by the British Government. The celebrated *Collot d'Herbois*, well known in the bloody annals of the revolution for his cruelties and murders, died here: when he was taken ill, the surgeon, who was appointed to attend the exiles, asked what was his complaint—"*I have a fever, and a burning perspiration.*"—'*I believe it well—You perspire with guilt and crimes.*' Collot turned from him, and burst into tears: he called on God and the Holy Virgin to come to his assistance. A soldier, to whom, at his first arrival, he had preached his doctrine of atheism and infidelity, approached and asked him, Why he invoked that God and that Virgin, whom, but a few months before he had turned into ridicule? "Ah! my friend, my tongue belied my heart." And then added, "My God, my God, dare I still hope for pardon? Oh! send

me

me some consolation; send me some one who will turn aside my eyes from the fire which consumes me. Oh God! my God! grant me some peace and comfort."

The approach of his last moments was dreadful and horrible in the extreme. While a priest was sent for, he expired in dreadful agony, vomiting blood, and every limb distorted. "*Discite Justitiam moniti, et non temnere Divos.*"—The day of his interment was a holiday. The negroes, who were to bury him, anxious to get to their dances, scarcely put him in the earth: his body became food for hogs, and birds of prey.

Such was the end of a man who possessed many excellent qualities—weak, but irascible to excess; generous without bounds; little regarding fortune; a staunch friend, but a most implacable enemy. The revolution was his ruin; he meant to expiate his crimes in some sort, in the History of his Life, which he began; but his notes could not be found after his death.

The garrison of Cayenne consists generally of about five hundred regular troops, which, with the militia, who form a force of about fifteen hundred men, are under the command of the governor or commissioner, who has the chief military, as well as civil command. The present commissioner is the celebrated General Victor Hugues, who commanded at Guadaloupe during the revolution, and who is well known in the New World. A sketch of his life may not be unentertaining.

Victor Hugues, born at Marseilles, in France, is about the middle age and size, rather inclining to be lusty; his whole appearance is so expressive, that his most intimate and best friends dare not accost him without fear; his heavy ordinary countenance expresses the feelings of his soul; his round head is covered with short thick black hair, which stands in all directions, like the serpents of Eumenides; in passion, which is his habitual fever, his large thick lips, the seat of ill-humour, make you not wish that he should open them to speak; his forehead, covered with wrinkles, raises or lowers his heavy eye-brows upon his large, hollow black eyes.—His character is an incomprehensible mixture of good and evil. He is brave, but a liar to excess; cruel, yet feeling; politic, inconsistent, and indiscreet; rash, but pusillanimous; despotic and cringing; ambitious and crafty, sometimes loyal: his heart brings no one affection to maturity; he carries every thing to an excess; although objects strike upon his soul like lightning, yet they leave a strong marked, terrible impression: he recognises merit, even at the very moment when he oppresses it; he destroys a feeble enemy; he respects, nay, fears, a courageous adversary, even though he triumphs over him: vengeance has made him many enemies; he easily foresees, and provides for, emergencies; ambition, avarice, the thirst of power, tarnish his virtues, influence all his thoughts, and identify themselves with his very existence: he loves nothing, wishes for nothing, toils for nothing, but gold; he sets so high a value on this metal, though he already has abundance, that he would wish the very air he breathes, the nourishment he takes, and the friends who visit him, were all composed of gold: the small portions he has scattered at Cayenne, are like the acts of generosity of the Parnai, or of Mithridates, scatterring gold upon the plains of Cisica, to dazzle and retard the conqueror. These great and varying passions are sustained by an indefatigable ardour; a never-ceasing activity; by enlightened views; and means always certain, whatsoever they may be. Neither guilt nor virtue hinder him from employing both one and the other to serve his purpose, though he well knows the difference between them. Ever fearful of delay, he always lays hold of the first favourable means which offers: he appears to honour atheism, which, however, he only professes outwardly.

He has a strong, sound, judgment; a most retentive memory; he is a good practical seaman; a severe administrator; an equitable and enlightened judge, when he only listens to his conscience and his understanding; an excellent man in any crisis of danger and of difficulty, when no great management is required. Although the inhabitants of Guadaloupe and Rochefontain reproach him with abuses of power, and revolutionary excesses, which decency and humanity shudder at, yet the English (and I have been a witness to it) give the highest credit to his tactics and his bravery.

From a cabin-boy Hugues became a pilot, and afterwards a baker at St. Domingo. At the first insurrection of that colony he went over to France, and was elected a member of the Popular Society, and of the Revolutionary Tribunal, at Rochefort; got himself to be appointed agent to Guadaloupe; re-took that Island from

from the English, and, in all the Antilles, acquired the esteem of the English, and the execration of the colonists. The stormy and unsettled times, in the midst of which he lived, has completely revolutionized his spirit, and a life of peace and tranquillity is to him a sort of anticipated death.

His very name was dreaded through the colony; his arrival was looked upon as the coming of a wild beast; ths sounds of joy gave place to those of terror and dismay. He was so well convinced of the odium which attended him, that when he was appointed to the command of Cayenne, he got a letter of recommendation from *Jeannett*, who succeeded him at Guadaloupe, which, on his arrival, he caused copies to be circulated in every district. The following is a copy of it:—

"Worthy Inhabitants of Cayenne, lay aside your fears. I know that Citizen Hugues appears terrible in your eyes; he will restore happiness to your colony; he asks no more of Fortune: he will cause you, by his clemency, to forget the miseries which Guadaloupe experienced under his government. It will be his chief ambition to deserve your confidence and esteem."

Most people took this letter for a piece of sarcastic irony, and very few, indeed, gave faith to it.

His policy began to manifest itself on his arrival. He permitted the banished Deputies to visit the Island of Cayenne, with proper passports—which was never done by former agents. He even visited their hospital. The Government, he said, had ordered him to treat them with attention. He praised those inhabitants who had done acts of kindness to them. He wished, he said, to restore peace and order. He made no change in the system of police, as left by *Burnel;* because the Consular Government had only appointed him provisionally. He paid off the debts of the colony, and corrected the errors of his predecessor. He gave balls and splendid entertainments. The troops which had disembarked along with him were a mixture of deserters from all nations—men ready to undertake any thing, if the thermometer of politics should again descend to anarchy. Whenever prizes were brought in, he had their produce shared most equitably. He put the black soldiers on the same footing as the white; new-modelled their discipline, and brought them to perfection: yet, notwithstanding all this, for the first six months he could gain no friends: he had even the precaution to get himself praised in some of the Paris journals, that the colonists might see how he was respected in France.

It would appear difficult to reconcile such rigorous measures as he adopted, with the good he has done the colony; and still less, with the praises which certain journals bestow upon him. He revived trade and commerce, by making himself a merchant. He opened, in his own name, a mercantile concern, in which he sometimes figured as a merchant, and sometimes as an agent, to set what value he thought proper on the different articles.

In the course of his long residence at Guadaloupe, he has amassed a considerable fortune. Some say he is not worth less than eighty, or a hundred thousand pounds sterling, most part of which, it is said, he has well secured in America; dreading, perhaps, were he to place it in France, some pretext would soon be found to make him disgorge some of his ill-gotten wealth.

Yet, in spite of his activity, he has experienced several losses. Famine has visited the colony no less than three times during his agency. He was never disconcerted: he caused the police to be observed with the utmost severity, and kept the negroes in subjection, more by the terror of his name, than by his proclamations.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Magazine has such just celebrity, that no prudent person chooses to have any thing left uncontradicted in that work, which is injurious to him, or the public.—In the obituary containing the Life of Miss Seward, in your Magazine for June, 1809, it is stated, p. 516, that

"The circle which the Doctor drew round him from that period (when Miss Seward was thirteen, which was in 1756) was composed of young men of acknowledged talents, and of ardent speculative minds, whose spirits too buoyant for the beaten track of knowledge, soared to explore the yet untrodden paths of science, and give new systems to an astonished world.

"To turn aside the smooth current of nature, and to despise established usages, were the principles on which they conducted their researches; these visionary pursuits were dignified with the appella-

tion

tion of philosophy, but were evidently more calculated to gratify their own passions, and propensities, than to promote the improvement of mankind.

"Variety, and originality, were the objects of their adoration, to which they sacrificed, without remorse, reason, and common sense. Among these persons were Mr. Day, (who, from Miss Seward's own account of him, was a capricious wild enthusiast), Mr. Edgeworth, and Sir Brooke Boothby. Dr. Darwin promoted their idle schemes, and gave consequence to their speculations, by the reputation of his genius, and the variety of his talents. In this *coterie*, Miss Seward's early impressions were formed in the daily habit of hearing new and ingenious hypotheses; she became enamoured of novelty, and sighed for the meed of fame, in which she was encouraged, and flattered, by the gallantry of her admirers."

Now, Sir, I directly contradict this statement; and if your anonymous correspondent will put his name to his assertions, I will prove, that they cannot be true, and will put my name to the proof.

Your's, &c.

Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHEN a few benevolent Englishmen met together in London, twenty years ago, to commiserate the hard case of Somerset, the negro, and to endeavour to do something towards alleviating the miseries of the African slaves, it was far beyond their most sanguine expectations, that their small efforts should have led to the noble issue it has done:—That the soft voice of humanity should, contrary to the maxims of the world, and the interests of mankind, prevail against all opposition; that the influence of the rich and powerful, the ambitious views of the statesman and warrior, the strong efforts of party against party, all should stop their career, and join together to put an end to the horrors of the slave-trade. Wealth, Power, and Commerce, sacrificing, as it were, at the shrine of Pity and Compassion! Behold a wonder in heaven! the angel of benevolence coming down, having great power, and the earth is lightened with his glory!

As the world grows more enlightened, and the peaceful and benevolent principle of christianity becomes better understood; how is it that men, who call themselves by that name, should have done so little towards ridding the world of this other great monster, *Bellum, horridum Bellum!* The system of wars, amongst christian princes, wars of extermination, wars *ad internecionem*, lose their horrid appearance, from having glory mixed with them. Certainly, wars of defence are to be justified; but we see the business of war and destruction carried on, year after year, without any specific object, or for objects which are unattainable. The prosecution of all wars, however, produces these fatal effects;—misery and destruction, *in transitú* to the peaceful inhabitants of every country; it drains industry of its wealth, domestic life of its peace and happiness, and every country of its hardy peasantry, and industrious labourers; while the advantage it yields, is confined to a very small number:

Quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.

It may be urged, perhaps, that this evil is a necessary one; that it always existed; and that, from the earliest ages of the world, mankind were prone to violence and war. This may be admitted; but if these things are acknowledged as existing evils, are we always to suffer under them? Was not the christian dispensation intended to correct this tendency? That governments may exist without war, is evident; the experiment was tried in Pennsylvania, and it succeeded better than any of its neighbours, who went on the old system.

In the time of the Romans, pity was considered as a weakness. They steeled their minds from infancy against it. They erected no statue, no altar to pity. Their wars were cruel and bloody; particularly with the Samnites. In the second Punic war, when the Romans took the city of Agrigentum, in Sicily, they deliberately put to the sword every individual inhabitant, man, woman, and child, to the number of 80,000; and yet none of their historians make the least reflection on the barbarity of it. And, amongst the Greeks, their heroes were celebrated for their unrelenting rage; and to drag a prostrate enemy at his chariot-wheels, was the glory of Achilles. But is this the glory of an Englishman? Does not the frequent and splendid subscriptions for the wives and children of our dying soldiers and sailors, and even for our enemies, shew a more noble spirit, resident in the breasts of Englishmen?

Let

Let us then, in God's name, promote this tendency, and associate for the noblest of all human purposes—To banish war from the earth. We have witnessed the Fiend's coadjutor destroyed; who is it that has contributed to heal the miseries of war, but must consider that prevention is better, far better, than cure!

I have already addressed those, who have so nobly subscribed for the wives and children of Englishmen; for the distresses of many countries suffering by war, at different periods, such as Poland, Sweden, Westphalia, &c We would now address the religious world: who believe that Christ died for the sins of the world, according to the Scriptures; that he had compassion on us, that he pitied us in our dark estate, and shed his blood for us.

If there is any hidden meaning in the account in the Revelations, that Michael and his Angels fought against the Dragon, and the Dragon and his angels prevailed not, nor was their place found any more in heaven: if the power of him, there called the Word of God, consists in a sharp, two-edged sword, proceeding from his mouth: if the beast and the Kings of the earth, and the false prophet, are to be destroyed by this kind of sword, as it is written they will: and if all the powers of the earth are at last to be overcome by the blood of the Lamb; the whole must certainly refer to efforts of the kind here recommended. The blood of the Lamb, in the metaphorical language of Scripture, means, that pity, that benevolence, which he shewed to us, and is to be extended by us towards the miseries and sufferings of our fellow creatures, and it is ordained, that it shall at last overcome. The Angel, which enlightens the whole world with his glory, is this benevolent principle. The great Babylon of the earth, Covetousness, falls to the earth before him; and this idol's flesh becomes food enough for all the world.

The four and twenty elders fall down and worship God, because he has taken to himself his great power, and displayed it (has reigned) to destroy them which destroy the earth. 11 Rev. 17. 18.

The purport of these observations, is the more strongly to recommend an association for this most excellent purpose; to form a centre of union, and to open correspondence with the benevolent of other cities and countries, circulate suitable publications on the continent, and begin a subscription for that purpose. Whether the times are ripe for such an effect, it is not for us to determine; happy are those who are made the instruments of so glorious an achievement!

I have thrown out a few hints, and I hope to see the subject taken up by abler pens. I leave my name with the Editor, as one ready to promote such a plan, with my time and my money; and I will give the sum of fifty pounds, or ten pounds per annum, in aid of such an undertaking.

Your's, &c. H. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXIII.

PINDAR.

PINDAR, the last and greatest of the Grecian Lyrics, was born at Thebes, the capital city of Bœotia; a country proverbial among the Greeks, for the extreme stupidity of its natives.* It however gave birth to Epaminondas, Pelopidas; and in later times, to Plutarch. Under Epaminondas, the Thebans were the masters of Greece; but so much does the fate of a country often depend upon the valour and talents of one man, that the glory of Thebes arose, and expired with the hero of Leuctra and Mantinea. It derived a more lasting honour from the name of Pindar, which, unaffected by the caprices of fortune, or the revolutions of governments, has maintained itself, after the lapse of more than two thousand years, with unabated lustre; and next to Homer, has the greatest celebrity among the poets of antiquity.

The period of his birth is not established with equal certainty; and according to Scaliger, every attempt to fix it must inevitably fail. Fabricius, however, with great appearance of probability, has placed it in the 65th Olymp. forty years before the expedition of Xerxes, and about two hundred and fifty B. C.† The names of his parents are not sufficiently ascertained. He was born during the solemnity of the Pythian games, which he afterwards immortalized by his poetry.‡ Contenting ourselves with barely mentioning the marvellous incidents so gravely mentioned by Philostratus and Pausanias, that, at his

* It is not a little singular, that Pindar alludes to this himself, in the 2d Olymp.

† Fabr. in Pind. Lib. ii. c. 15. p. 57. Edit. Harles.

‡ In ipso Pythiorum festo, futurus πολλῶν καὶ καλῶν ὑμνῶν τῷ Θεῷ Χορηγός. Fabr. ubi supra.

birth,

birth, the nymphs danced; Pan, himself, leaped for joy; and that, when a child, the bees settled upon his lips, and fed him with their honey; it may be inferred, that his genius for Lyric verse declared itself in early youth. It does not appear, that his education was attended with any remarkable advantages; and from this circumstance, he himself assumes the greater merit; boasting that his genius was the genuine offspring of nature; while his rivals, owed all their reputation to their laborious industry.

——— ———σοφὸς ὁ πολ-
-λὰ εἰδὼς; φυᾷ·
μαθόντες δὲ λαῖφος
πανγλωσσία, κόρακες ὣς
ἀκραντα γαρύετον
Διὸς πρὸς ὀρνιχα θεῖον.

He only, in whose ample breast,
Nature hath true inherent genius pour'd,
The praise of wisdom may contest;
Not they, who, with loquacious learning stor'd,
Like crows, and chattering jays, with clamorous cries,
Pursue the bird of Jove, that sails along the skies.

Considering the great eminence of Pindar in his own time, and the high rank he still holds in ancient literature, the memorials of his life are inconceivably scanty. Very few anecdotes are extant, by which we can fill up the interval between his birth and his death. He appears to have been held in high estimation by the princes and states of Greece. In some, this respect amounted almost to adoration. The oracle at Delphos commanded the people to present to the poet a proportion of the first fruits; thus placing him upon an equality with the gods. Pausanias mentions an iron stool in the temple, upon which he was accustomed to sit, when he recited his verses in honour of Apollo: and this was preserved, with the greatest veneration, for some centuries after his death.* By a fatality not uncommon with great characters, he was less considered in his native city, than by the rest of Greece. It is supposed, that he offended his countrymen, by praising the Athenians, their mortal enemies. For this public affront to the state, he was heavily fined; while the liberal and enlightened Athenians presented him with a sum of money, which doubled that to which he had been amerced; and honoured him with a noble statue, when it was denied him by the ungrateful Thebans. This asperity, on their part, also exposed him to the indignity of a defeat, in a poetical contest with the celebrated Corinna, upon whom the laurel was bestowed. Hiero of Syracuse appears to have been his particular patron; and it would seem from the second Pyth. that he visited the court of that prince. But for this, there is no other authority than the uncertain inference which may be drawn from the ode alluded to. The latter part of his life was probably spent in ease and tranquillity, in his native city; as far as we may judge from the 7th Isthm. Ode, where he defends his retired way of living, and apologizes for not pursuing the more active and perilous career of arms. His death was sudden, and when he had only attained his 55th year. It is well known, that, when Thebes was sacked by the soldiers of Alexander, he ordered them to spare the house in which Pindar had resided; and when Pausanias wrote, who lived under the Emperor Antoninus, its ruins were still visible.*

The works which remain of this illustrious poet, consist of four books of odes, or triumphal hymns; each of which derives its title from the games which it celebrates; such as the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemæan, and the Isthmian. He is supposed to have also written Tragedies, Pæans, Dithyrambics, Epics, Epigrams, and other poems; in the whole, seventeen distinct works. It may be presumed, therefore, that the high honours which he received during his life, and particularly those from the Delphic oracle, were not conferred upon him, on account of the odes which have descended to us; but for other productions, of a still higher character, such as his hymns to the several deities of the world. It is probable, that Pindar himself little expected that his reputation with posterity would depend upon occasional tributes of praise to the conquerors in the Grecian games. Such, however, is the case: by these odes, we are now left to judge of his merit, as they are the only living evidences of his character as a poet.

It may be proper, briefly to notice the occasions, upon which these odes were

* Pausan in Phocid. p. 656.

* Pausan. in Bœot. p. 578.—Plutarch has preserved the following Epitaph upon Pindar:
Ἀγμανες ἦν ξεινοῖσιν ἀνὴρ σοφὸς καὶ φίλος ἀστοῖς—

recited. The vain-glorious Greeks, ever prone to ascribe the remotest origin to every part of their history, derived that of their sacred games from the greatest and most venerable personages of antiquity; from the Idæan Hercules, Clymenus, Endymion, Pelops, and Hercules, the son of Alcmena. Their name was taken, either from the town of Olympia, where they were observed, or from Jupiter Olympius, to whom they were dedicated. They were originally celebrated in triumph for victories. But from Iphitus, King of Elis, by some called the restorer, but most probably the founder, of the Olympic games, they received a more regular and coherent form. And after him, Corœbus ordered them to be regularly and constantly celebrated. They consisted of religious ceremonies, and the games, comprehending the equestrian and gymnastic exercises. The care and superintendance of the games were entrusted to the people of Elis, who, on this account, were held in veneration by the other inhabitants of the Peninsula; being exempt from every species of taxation, and possessing other immunities, which in the course of time they grossly abused. They appear to have been established, under the direction of the Delphic oracle, about 776 years before Christ, and 19 or 20, before the building of Rome, according to the common chronology; but 149, according to Sir Isaac Newton.* The chronology of the Greeks was also determined by the Olympiad, which was a period, or cycle, of four years; and is the only æra made use of by their writers. Thus their great festivals, such as the *Panathenæa* at Athens, and the Olympic games in Elis, were solemnized every fifth year, after an interval of four complete years; and to prove the great veneration in which these games were held, each Olympiad took its name from that of the person who succeeded in obtaining the prize. The Olympic æra, in general, prevailed through the Pythian games served as an epoch to the people of Delphi and Bœotia; the Nemæan, to the Argives and Arcadians; and the Isthmian, to the Corinthians, and the inhabitants of the Peloponnesian Isthmus. The computations by Olympiads appear to have ceased after the 364th, in the year 440 before the Christian æra.

Nothing could exceed the pomp and solemnity with which these festivals were performed; in which religion, the trial of strength and skill, and the magnificence of the Greeks, had an equal share. But as we have no complete or circumstantial account of the several rites and ceremonies observed on those occasions, some of which, especially the *Eleusinian* mysteries, the Greeks considered it unlawful to divulge, we can only form a general idea of the splendour and magnificence with which they were performed. The learned reader is referred to Pausanias,* for a pompous description of the temple of the Olympian Jupiter. But, however these religious ceremonies might exalt the devotion and excite the enthusiasm of the people, they were no doubt equally attracted by the magnificence, the spirit, and the emulation, which accompanied the performance of the Olympic games. In these, the youth of the first distinction contended in person, as well as the professed Athletes. The games consisted of the foot-race; of the *Palè*, or wrestling; the *Pentathlon*, which comprehended the five diversions of leaping, running, quoiting, darting, and wrestling; the *Cæstus*, a rough exercise, in which the victory was most commonly, if not always, stained with blood; the hands and arms of the combatants being usually bound with thongs of leather, or raw hides of bulls, up to the elbow, and not unfrequently lined with plates of lead or iron. The *Pancratium* partook both of the Cæstus, and the Palè. Horse-races, and chariot-races, concluded these dangerous sports.† The victors were rewarded with the most enthusiastic honours. They received the warm congratulations of their friends, amid the tumultuous applause of a numerous assembly. As they passed along the *Stadium*, a shower of herbs and flowers poured on them from every side, their heads were decorated with the olive-chaplet, or crown; and to complete their triumph, their name formed an epoch in the history of their country. The solemnization of these games concluded with a sacrifice, performed by the conquerors in honour of the gods, sometimes with such prodigality of expenditure, as to entertain the whole mul-

* Newton's Chron. p. 37, 38.

* Fifth book of his Journey through Greece.

† For a more detailed account of these, see West's Dissertation on the Olymp. Games, in the 2d vol. of his Pindar.

titude, as in the cases of Alcibiades, Leopheon, and Empedocles.* Others, who had less ability, or perhaps less vanity, were contented to feast only their own friends. At these entertainments, whether public or private, were frequently sung by a chorus, accompanied by instrumental music, such odes as were composed upon that occasion, in honour of the conqueror. But it was not the good fortune of every conqueror to have a poet for his friend; or to be able to pay the price of an ode, which the poets were accustomed to rate at an extravagant height. Those who could not attain to the honour of an ode, upon their particular exploit, were compelled to take up one composed by Archilochus in praise of Hercules; which, as we learn from Pindar,† and his Scholiast, it was customary to sing three times to the conqueror, in the *Stadium*, at the time of his being proclaimed the successful candidate; in the Gymnasium; and in his own country, at the solemnity of his triumphal entry there. Of this ode, nothing has come down to us but the two first verses, preserved by the Scholiast of Pindar; the three first words of which, Ω Καλλίνικε, Χαῖρε, seem to have been applicable only to the Olympic conquerors. Finally, the *Hellanodics* or presidents of the games, granted to the victorious candidate the privilege of having their statues placed in the *Altis*, or sacred grove of Jupiter at Olympia. They were generally represented in the attitudes, habits, &c. in which they had gained the prize.‡ This honour, however, was not granted to those, who were of mean occupations, or had exercised any handicraft trade. Similar honours awaited the return of the heroes to their own country.

Such were the splendid games, which exercised the muse of Pindar; and happy were those that could secure her praise. That she was sometimes hired, to perpetuate the fame of the victors, may be collected from the following anecdote. The friends of Pytheas, a conqueror in the Nemæan games, came to Pindar, and desired him to compose an ode upon the occasion; but the poet demanding a large sum (three thousand drachms) for his performance, they replied, that it would be better to have a statue of brass erected for the money, than a copy of verses. At length, however, having renewed their request, and complied with his proposal, they obtained the object of their wishes.* To this poetical bargain, he himself alludes in the beginning of the ode itself; the 5th Nemæan, which opens thus:

Οὐκ ἀνδριαν ὑποιος εἰ—
—μ' ὠ τ'ἐλινὺσον τ' εργαζεσ
—θαι αγαλμαθ' επ' αυλᾶς βαθμίδος
ἑςαότ' ἀλλ' ἐπὶπάσας
ὁλκαδος, ἐν τ' ακὰτω γλυκεῖ αοιδὰ
ςειχ' ϟ.

He naturally gave the preference to his own art; so did the friends of Pytheas: and his works are now, after a lapse of more than two thousand years, still remaining to prove, that neither of them were mistaken.

The remains of Pindar consist of fourteen Olympic odes, twelve Pythian, eleven Nemæan, and eight Isthmian. "They are of so difficult a character," observes Dr. Kennet,† "that the greatest judges are commonly satisfied with confirming his general title, of Prince and Father of Lyrics, without engaging in the search of his particular excellencies." For the prodigious elevation of his spirit, the beauty of his sentences, his boundless scope of thought, and the daring freedom of his figures and metre, are as likely to deter a critic, as an imitator. All that we propose, therefore, are such observations as may enable the reader to form a general and comprehensive opinion, upon the merits of Pindar. The first which occurs, is, that his odes have been transmitted to posterity in a state of comparative integrity. It is remarkable, indeed, considering the antiquity of this poet, that they should have descended to us so little impaired by time, or vitiated by the false taste of the grammarians, through whose hands they have passed. The errors which are observable in the most corrupt and defective copies, may be referred, some to the dialect, others to the metre. But no where is the sense so obscure and unintelligible, as in some passages even of

* How sumptuous these entertainments, (called by the Greeks γαμήλια, that is, Feasts of Victory,) were, may be collected, from an Anecdote in Plutarch's Life of Phocion.

† Olymp. Ode 9.

‡ A Greek Epigram, (Anthol. lib. 4.) represents the statue of Ladas, an eminent racer, as having been formed by Myron, the Sculptor, in the very act of running.—See also Paus. lib. 6.

* West's Dissertation on the Olymp. Games. p. 184.

† In Vit. Pind. p. 73.

Virgil

Virgil and Horace. It is a matter of astonishment, as Heyne remarks,* that Homer and Pindar, and even Herodotus, the three most ancient of heathen writers, should have been preserved with fewer chasms and defects, than so many others who have written in, or since, the Augustan age. From the high reputation he enjoyed in his own and in succeeding times, his name and his works were familiar to all. There are few of the ancient writers, who do not mention him; and the collections of the grammarians abound in quotations from him. How fortunate for the admirers of this lofty and dignified poet, that while the names and writings of so many poets, philosophers, and historians, are now known only by the collections of Athenæus, Aulus Gellius, Ælian, Suidas, and others, during so many ages of absolute darkness; when every vestige of human science, and ingenuity, seemed utterly lost, Pindar should have escaped such universal destruction, and reached us, as he now appears, unbroken by accident, unimpaired by time!†

The characteristic beauties of Pindar are, an imagination in the highest degree poetical, a warm and enthusiastic genius, a bold and figurative expression, a concise and sententious style. No poet ever equalled him for harmony of numbers, and grandeur of diction. That he is sometimes unequal, cannot be denied; but this inequality arises, not so much from a defect of genius, as from the sudden inflections of style in which he indulges, and the rapid succession of images, some less noble than others. Nor should this inequality always be censured as a fault. Boileau has noticed it as a principal feature in the Ode:

Son stile impétueux souvent marche au hazard;
Chez elle, un beau désordre est un effet de l'art. *Art. Poet.*

Pindar himself was perfectly aware of this irregularity, and in his 10th Pyth.‡ he cautions his Muse against it; and comparing her to a vessel at sea, he advises her to cast anchor, and stop before she strikes against the rocks. It is evident, however, from the style of this apology, that he is rather complimenting his own genius, than acknowledging a fault. Those who have been too ready to censure him, for the supposed wildness of his thoughts, extravagant digressions, and sudden transitions, have not sufficiently considered the manners and customs of the age in which the odes were written, the occasions which gave them birth, or the places in which they were recited. It is a most erroneous idea, to suppose the victories and praises of the conquerors are the proper and only subjects of the odes inscribed to them. The poet had more enlarged views. We have already said, that the Olympic festivals were a religious institution, which comprehended all the traditions, on which the history, the worship, and the policy of the Greeks, were founded. Every thing connected with those important subjects, was received by them with the utmost veneration and delight. How then could Pindar gratify the people more, than by thus mingling with the gods, who had, as they believed, established the games, the names of the persons who succeeded in bearing away the prize? He enhanced *their* glory, by uniting it with that of the gods; while at the same time he raised the enthusiasm of his countrymen, and displayed all the riches of his poetry. Besides, it frequently happened, that the fortunate candidate was conspicuous for nothing more than the particular exploit which secured him the honour of an ode. Pindar, in order to give the poem its due extent, had recourse to other circumstances, arising either from the family or country of the conqueror, from the games in which he had been victorious; from the particular deities who had founded them, or in whose temple the ode was intended to be sung. He, therefore, contented himself with dedicating it to the successful combatant, whose name he introduces with some compliments on his victory, at the opening or conclusion of the piece. When all this is considered, the frequent digressions, and quick transitions of Pindar, are by no means so extravagant and unaccountable, as at the first view they appear to be. However he may apparently wander from his supposed object, it will in general be found, that he maintains a sufficient connection of thought; and that his frequent deviations may be resolved into allusions to the character, the country, or the exploits, of the person whom he celebrates.

A pleasing

---

* Præf. to Pind. p. 25.

† The Pyth. and Nem. Odes, are considered perfect. Some of the Olym. and the latter part of the Isthm. Odes are less so.

‡ κώπαν χάσον ταχῦ δ' ἀΐξυραν
ἀρτιον χθονὶ
πρωραζε, χειρόδε; ἁλμας πετρας, &c.

A pleasing euphony is not always found in Pindar; though in general soft, the ear is sometimes dissatisfied. It is impossible, however, now to ascertain the proper accent of a language, that has ceased to exist for so many ages, as to common use. Nor is it probable that the same pronunciation prevailed in Greece, even in the best times. We cannot, at present, trace the distinction between the Æolian and the Doric accents; or what accent was peculiar to Pindar. The manner of pronouncing Greek is different in every country. Thus, as Heyne remarks,* however displeasing the frequent breaks of Pindar may be to some, they are not so universally; and the horrible cacophony which occurs in the 1 Pyth. 135. σὺν τοι τὺν κιν, though sufficiently annoying to the delicacy of one man, may not disturb the ear of another.

The sentiments of this great poet are always striking and just. Many passages might be cited, which contain maxims of the soundest morality. He is remarkable, too, for the pious veneration with which he speaks of the deities and religious worship of his country.† On this point he is much superior to the other poets of Greece, Homer not excepted, who is justly charged with so many unworthy, not to say indecent, representations of the powers of heaven. Thus the productions of Pindar are recommended for their usefulness, as well as admired for their excellence. If we cannot copy the beauties of his fancy, we may improve by the strength of his wisdom, and the warmth of a sincere though mistaken devotion. If his spirit of poetry be beyond our reach, his spirit of honesty and goodness will more easily admit of imitation; and though we cannot soar beyond the clouds with his genius, we may take a nobler flight by the assistance of his piety.‡

The suffrage of almost every writer of antiquity, is unanimous in favour of Pindar. Many are unbounded in his praise. The *wisest*, the *divine*, the *great*, the *sublime*, are the epithets bestowed on him by Æschylus, Plato, Athenæus, and others. Quinctilian, that sober and impartial judge of merit, has thus described him—"Nomen Lyricorum longè Pindarus *princeps* spiritu, magnificentia, sententiis, figuris—beatissimus rerum verborumq. copia et velut quodam eloquentiæ flumine, propter quæ Horatius nemini credit eum imitabilem."* Horace, indeed, who frequently imitates, and, perhaps, sometimes rivals Pindar, has devoted an entire ode† to the praise of his great model; in which he particularly describes his genius and his style. By the professed critics of every age, his merit has been uniformly avowed. Innumerable translations, and imitations of his manner, have extended the knowledge, and perpetuated the fame, of this great master of the Ode. But numerous as these are in every modern language, few have equalled, and none have excelled him. They copied his supposed wildness of thought, and irregularity of metre, but have rarely attained the grandeur of his sentiments, or the real dignity of his style. However difficult may be the task, of thoroughly comprehending the verse of Pindar, it is in the original only, that his beauties can be seen and felt; not in the harsh and affected imitations of Cowley, nor in the smoother, but unfaithful version of West.

The editions of Pindar, are

Pindar, Ald. Venet. 1513. Editio Princ. Sine Scholiis.
——— Romæ, 4to. 1515. Cum Scholiis.
——— Ceporini, Basil, 1526. Apud Cratandrum, reprint. 1556. The first, very rare and valuable.
——— Morel. Paris, 4to. 1558.
——— Stephani, Par. 8vo. 1560-66 86.
——— Schmidii, Wittemb. 4to. 1616.
——— Benedicti. Salm. 4to. 1620.
——— Westii and Welstedii. Oxon. fol. 1697. Gr. and Lat.
——— Curâ Heyne. Gotting. 1773-1798; considered the *best*.
——— à Schneider, Argent, 4to. 1776.—The Life of Pindar has been written by Schneider, with great appearance of research and labour.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

HAVING travelled much in the mail and other stage-coaches, in this kingdom, I have been often struck with the great inconvenience to which passengers in those conveyances are exposed from the heat, and from the very unpleasant, noxious, sickening effluvia, occasioned by the confined air, and to

* Præf. 15.
† See the 1 Olymp. Ode.
‡ Kenn. in Pind.

† Quinct. x. 1.
* Lib. iv. Od. 2.

which

which the occasional opening of a window is but a partial and inadequate relief.

It appears to me, this inconvenience will admit of an easy and simple remedy. My plan is to have a hole perforated through the centre of the roof of the carriage, of three inches diameter, with a tube or chimney, one or two inches long above the top of the same; into which tube a fine grating might be fixed, if necessary, to prevent the outside passengers putting any thing through. A slide might also be placed in a groove within the carriage, to enable the inside passengers to close the tube at pleasure.

Liverpool, Your's, &c.
May 18, 1809. VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LIVING in a parish in which its poor are employed in the picking of Oakum, I wish to turn the attention of those who have the management of them to some other mode of employment, which may be profitable to the parish, and, at the same time, more useful to the persons employed. The picking of oakum, it must be allowed, has its advantages. In the way the work is obtained in this parish, it is carried on without capital; there being no at in it, no instructors are necessary; nor is any machinery wanted; and all who have the use of their hands, whether young or old, are almost alike capable of performing the business. But, with these advantages, there are great objections to such a kind of employment. Nothing is learned by it; and, from the nature of the business, having no occupation for the mind, it begets slothful habits, and generally a character, especially in the females, corresponding with the lowness of the employment.

A change of plan, however, I am well aware is not to be effected, unless some substitute can be proposed, which shall be simple, unexpensive, and, at least, equally profitable. The information sought for, therefore, is—What has been done in any other parish, which, squaring with these ideas, may be calculated to answer the end in view? Or, what kind of work, or manufacture, might be most easily introduced, and at the least expense, and with the best chance of success, in a populous sea-port town, in lieu of the business objected to?

If any of your Correspondents can furnish me with information on the subject, and will have the goodness to send it to the Monthly Magazine, or to communicate it, by letter, through you, I shall feel myself obliged to them.

Your's, &c.
June 5, 1809. W. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with utmost regret, I observe there has been no effectual means devised for preserving the lives of individuals, when in danger, by the running away of an affrighted horse in the lighter kind of vehicles, such as gigs, &c. The melancholy account of the death of Mr. Clarke (and many others) too much evinces the event of a preventative. The method, most likely to remedy it, would, in my opinion, be, by some mechanical contrivance, which must be made so that the persons in danger might get out behind, and then part from it by pushing themselves from it briskly, by a similar means that boys disengage themselves, when wishing to leave a coach in speed. Jumping out I always consider as particularly dangerous; (the motion of the gig communicating a different one to the one you give yourself by jumping), which tends very much to throw you on your side or head: many suppose it very easy to jump a little forward, and alight safe: 'tis supposition; they will not find it so, on trial. The method of getting out behind strikes me as the most safe of any, having often tried it, when the horse has been going very fast; and was there steps from behind similar to the sliding steps of coaches, I would answer willingly for my own safety, and those with me.

Your's, &c. A. R. BIRD.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REFORM *in* PARRLIAMENT *of the* REPRESENTATION *of the* COMMONS.

I UNDERSTAND, from good authority, that those who are friendly to the plan, mean it to include *rated* householders. The nearer it goes to include *all* householders the better.

I was misinformed, by a friend, who was himself mistaken, although his intimacy with one, and acquaintance with another, of the oldest and best friends of Reform, made it very unlikely that it should be so.

What concurrence the plan which I have stated, has, I am at present uncertain. It has not the concurrence of Major Cartwright. This I know explicitly from a letter which I received from himself.

himself. I was informed it had, and on that information was willing to concur in a considerable approximation to the true principle, as to the *election* and duration of Parliaments.—That is clearly the true principle which will make the *House of Commons* what its name purports—the *Representative* of the *Commons*.

It is obvious, that the Article No. III. even with the comprehension, which I think necessary, of at least, the *householders* of such borough-towns, unless a considerable portion of the surrounding district were also added, would still be exceedingly and dangerously imperfect. The towns in which the *elective* franchise is in a small number of *corporators*, from about 30 or 40 to above and below that extent, have, perhaps, from 2 or 300 to 4 or 500 hundred *householders*. This is still a number so small, that experience shews from the example of more than one or two of those called *open* boroughs, that it would still be liable to *corruption* and *undue influence*. A large mass of electors, and the means of taking the suffrages *without delay*, and *without* considerable *expense*, seem necessary for the exclusion of these evils, and, at the same time, for *restoring* the *principle* and *spirit* of *representation*: and, although any considerable approximation would be greatly preferable to the present wide deviation from that principle and spirit; that reform, if it meet the sense of the public, will be entitled to a decided preference, which shall approach the nearest to these essential principles. My own ideas on this subject have been long known; but, on this occasion, of the *revival* of the *cause* of *reform*, I have stated them in a concise, and, I trust, a clear manner, in an Essay already ready printed, and which will shortly be published.

LORD ERSKINE'S BILL.

THE public must have seen, with great pleasure, the speech which introduced this new and benevolent Bill, and its impressive preamble. Their circulation will of itself do much more good than can generally be expected, even from an act of legislation; good in itself, but unaccompanied with its reasons.

PIANO-FORTE.

I WISH to ascertain the exact period, if possible, of the introduction of the *Piano-forte* into *England*. That its origin is *German* seems agreed; but neither the *æra* of its invention *there*, nor of its being introduced either in *France*, *Italy*, or *here*, seems to be ascertained.

I have seen, and often had the pleasure of hearing, a good *piano-forte*, dated 1775; but I am not sure, that this date might not belong to it in a *harpsichord* state, and the piano-forte improvement be made afterwards.—I have seen *another*, which, in its whole structure and appearance, indicates, that, when first made, it had its present construction. This is at BURY, at Mr. RAMSAY'S. The Superscription in front, as

Joannes Dumpe, fecit, 1766.

Princes street, Hanover-square.

But, although not struck by quills, it has metallic horizontal springs, which act against the wires; and it has something of an *intermediate* tone between the *harpsichord* and the *piano-forte* in its present state of improvement. It has, however, the *cloth-damper*, and the stops for *buffing* the notes. I take it, therefore, to be the *piano-forte*, as first invented.

CAPEL LOFFT.

ERRATA.—In our Number of June 1, under the head of "Reform in Parliament of the Representation of the Commons," page 454—For "time principle," read "*true principle*"—After Bury St. Edmund's, for "Stratford," read "*Thetford*"—For "always," read "*otherwise*"—For "freeholders," read *householders*."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the second number of the QUARTERLY REVIEW, Art. III. exhibits a concise view of Portuguese literature. The ingenious critic has noticed the greatest of its efforts, in modern times, in the attempt of giving that nation a kind of Telemachus; and, it is presumed, an account of this moral romance will gratify literary curiosity. The author died last year, and one of his pupils is a Portuguese physician of eminence, residing in this metropolis. Father D'Almeida is also the author of a series of volumes, entitled "Philosophical Recreations," in which the learned and ingenious writer conveys much instruction in a popular manner; and obtained his purpose in the opinion of the Portuguese nation.

The

The title of the work is, "*O Feliz Independente do Mundo e da Fortuna; ou Arte de Viver contente em quasquer Trabalhos da Vida; pelo P. Theodoro d'Almeida, do congregacao de Oratorio, e da Academia real das Sciencias de Lisboa, da Saciedade de Londres, e da de Biscayo. Segunda Ediçao. Lisboa*, 1786:" in three vols. 12mo. with plates.—The happy Man, independent of the World, and of Fortune; or the Art of living contented in all the Troubles of Life; by Father Theodore D'Almeida, of the Congregation of the Oratory, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Lisbon; of the Royal Societies of London and Biscay. Second Edition. Lisbon, 1786."

The motto, prefixed to the work, gives its design; a text of Scripture for this sermonising Romance.—"*Lætatus sum in omnibus, quoniam antecedebat me Sapientia—quam sine invidia communico—Infinitus enim thesaurus est.*"——Sapientia. Cap. vii. v. 12, 13, 14.

"I rejoiced in them all (good things), because Wisdom goeth before—I do communicate her liberally—For she is a treasure unto men that never faileth."

A preliminary discourse, by a Professor of the University, is also prefixed, which, as is usual, raises the work very high. It seems to have been very warmly received in Spain. This Essay discusses a point, often discussed; Whether a work in prose, abounding with the characteristics of poetry, is to be considered as an epic poem. From one of the sections, entitled "On the Matter of this Poem," I extract the following passage, as it unfolds the plan and design of this singular work.

"Were it true what Boileau asserts, that the truths of religion and Christian morality, from their austerity, are not susceptible of the beauties of poetry, this then would constitute the peculiar glory of our Portuguese Epic to have overcome this difficulty, by adorning the sterility of the subject, and animating the national genius; and, in a word, at once to have done honour to virtue, to poetry, and to his country. It is, indeed, admirable, that from one short sentence of the Scriptures, Wisdom, chap. vii. v. 12. *Lætatus sum in omnibus*, &c. a profound doctrine, truly but extremely dry and austere to serve as a source of fancy, should, however, produce in the imagination of father Almeida a beautiful stream of innumerable beauties, precious to eloquence and poetry. It seems that universal nature, and whatever it has of the beautiful and sublime in all its objects, all events that happen to human experience, and all that can be painted in the most lively imagination, embellish this work. The graces of diction, and the figures of eloquence; narratives and descriptions; the most lively images; characters; delicate pictures of the passions; appropriate compositions and a rich profusion of sentences; and several maxims of pure, and even profound, politics; all these combined in one work, may convince us, that if human happiness could be produced by a poem, it would most certainly be found in the "*Feliz Independente.*"

This moral romance somewhat resembles, in its design, the Rasselas of Johnson, and has been classed, by the Portuguese, with the Telemachus of Fenelon, whom the author professes to have taken for his model. The greater part of the work is devoted to argumentative discussions, more than to the invention of pleasing incidents, and to the exhibition of dramatic character.—The machinery is allegorical, and such personages as the Furies—Error, Sadness, &c. could not be deemed either very original, or very amusing. If we are to consider this work as one of the best, as it is one of the recent, productions of Portuguese literature, it will not rank high among the brilliant productions of Europe. The imagination is never splendid; the figures are often Asiatic; the details are common-place, and the twenty-four books, which compose it, might have served, as another triumph of temper, for the "Happy Man, who can," according to its title, "live contented," even while he gets through these twenty-four books! Yet, in despite of this *tedium*, which must be the fate of all works of fancy, in which argumentative disquisitions are substituted for a lively fable, it is very instructive for youth, and touches on a variety of useful topics; and as Portuguese works of imagination are so extremely rare, this ethical romance is not to be passed by without a due notice. I shall give an extract or two as a specimen.

The first book opens with Count Moravia, and his sister the Empress Sophia, wandering on the banks of the vast river Niester. The Count, melancholy with perpetual disappointment in the pursuit of his pleasures, and the Empress, crowned

crowned and dethroned in one day, not less sensible of the uncertainty of human happiness. There, they discover a hoary hermit, under the feigned name of Misseno, but who, in fact, is Uladislaus, who had been a king of Poland. They observe him with " his spade, and with many an unwearied stroke, turning that stony soil; and thus compelling the ungrateful earth to repay him in nourishment, what she cost him in the sweat of his brow. He sang between each stroke; and the birds, attracted by the harmony, danced among the boughs, responding to the old man in their charming language. His hair was white, his beard venerable, and his figure graceful, while a noble air, diffused in all his actions, made them suspect a certain I know not what of greatness; which, however it may be concealed, is still felt. The song of the old man declared, that he possessed within himself the fountain of happiness; and that he had always possessed it, but had only lately known it."

This song excited the curiosity of the two wanderers; and Misseno, perceiving their unhappiness, paints his own, which he had acquired by means of misfortune. How he had cured his own melancholy, by that philosophy which he had drawn from the scriptures. This leads him to deliver his mystical ethics in allegorical figures, which sometimes are poetical, and often turgid. But hence rises the great object of the fable; and Misseno's account of the fortunate day of his discovery, has something in it that arrests the imagination.

An exile from his father's kingdom, Uladislaus lived in the woods, a roving hunter. " A prey," says he, " to melancholy, I sought the most secluded and stormy spots. One day, descending from a mountainous height, I suddenly entered an obscure valley; there the trees, left to their own wildness, had formed an almost impenetrable grove. There I ventured to roam, full of my own melancholy fancies. Mysterious forest! how melancholy was thine image then, but how pleasing through all my life will be thy memory! There, my friends, I discovered the principle of perpetual happiness, at the moment I was sinking into the deepest despair of grief.

" Even now I seem looking on that singular spot! There night for ever dwells; melancholy breathes, and terror covers the country. Funereal cypresses, brambles, and prickly shrubs, entangled at every step, had formed a painful labyrinth. I heard only the horned owl at times lamenting; the wing of the ugly bat flapping; the nocturnal owl hooting; some solitary eagle shrieking as he past; while the serpents wound along the earth. Amidst these horrors, my heart seemed embalmed in its own melancholy, and my mind was preserved from terrors.

" A strange light suddenly issued from a hollow grotto, and curiosity allured me to examine this wonder. I entered, and I beheld a celestial habitation. The rocks that formed this natural grotto, appeared like pure crystal, brilliant as diamond. The green moss which spread among the clifts, looked like a graceful wreath of emeralds. A perfume crept over my senses, which were absorbed and bound up, without my knowing the cause of this enchantment. My soul having little by little recovered from its first alarms, I discovered, in the most retired part of the grotto, a venerable old man, on his knees, immoveable. I stopped, in doubt to proceed. His flowing white beard reached his girdle: his hands most white, but dry, and seemingly nothing but bones, rested on a sheep-hook, supporting his head, which leant on them. Timidly, but curiously, I approached him, and beheld on the ground, in well-known characters, this surprising inscription—' Thou, Uladislaus, wilt bury my body, and in this *book* shalt thou find thy reward, and thy model!'

" I trembled to have seen my name written; I returned to read what I had read, and my admiration increased. I looked upwards on the figure of the hermit, and he appeared to me alive, while the inscription, the silence, and his immovability, convinced me that he was dead. In truth he was; and though I touched him reverently and lightly, he instantly fell prone on the earth. I raised, as well as I could, a sepulchre over his corpse; and, taking the book, which he had bequeathed me as my legacy, I opened it: I read it, and found a hero,* the most famous all ages have seen; a hero, who, without depending on numerous armies, or valiant generals, or on the favour of fortune; without any human aid, and only by the strength of his own intrepid heart, enlightened by God, and fortified by the Divinity, knew how to triumph over himself, over the world, and over fate itself!—A hero, who knew how to make himself permanently happy, and preserve himself on the

* Job!

throne of his felicity, against those men, those elements, and those abysses, which menaced his annihilation: astonished by such heroism, and maturing in my own mind what I had read, thus I reasoned with myself"——

He then moralises, and shews, that the greatest of heroes was Job; that the Alexanders, and the Scipios, and the Themistocles, and all those Roman Emperors, whose names resounded through the universe, for the end of their labours, found that they only made men unhappy, and taught them to become wolves and tygers. The Prince of Poland copied the Prince of Uz, and Uladislaus was the imitator of the sublime Job. The book of Job became his infinite treasure; and for all his sorrows, when he opened that volume, he found a remedy. As he read and meditated, the source of perfect happiness was discovered: his mind was subdued and changed, and his heart felt the influence of his God. All the prejudices and the errors of the world were dissipated; it took a veil from his eyes, a cloud from his heart, and a weight from his bosom. From that moment his black melancholy left him; his step was vigorous, his mind exhilarated, and he was happy. He slept the better that night. Every day convinced him, that he had acquired wisdom, or true philosophy. He attained to the noblest heroism, while his soul sighed after complete happiness—the triumph over Fate. From this moment he ceased to be dependent on man, on fortune, on the whole world!

He had thrown his notions into the form of distiches, with which he was accustomed to cheer himself at his labours. Such as these—

Se de Deus he que nasce qualquer hem,
A Alegria que busco, donde vem?

Naõ està longe de mim, naõ vem de fora;
Vem do meu coraçaõ, onde Deus mora.

Dentro em mim tenho a Deos, e tenho a graça
Tenho a Lei. Que me faz qualquer desgraça?

Quem quizer ter a graõ felicidade
Use bem do juiszo, e da vontade.

If every good is derived from God, whence comes the joy I seek?

It is not distant from me, it does not come from without; it is in my heart, where God is.

Within me is God, and there I hold his grace and his law. What is misfortune then to me?

Whoever would possess the greatest happiness, let him learn the use of his judgment and his will.

The Count and his sister, however, do not readily believe, that man possesses the fountain of happiness in himself; rather man seems only to have that of sorrow. This of course admits of long and perpetual discussions. The hermit Misseno declares this happiness is a science to be acquired by gradual initiations; as the soldier in the army is hardened by exercise, and becomes at length insensible to the fatigues of war. He is opposed by Ibrahim, a Mahometan, who is inspired by Error, and who details all the miseries of life, in opposition to the boasted happiness of the imitator of Job.

I shall conclude with offering a specimen of its numerous discussions.

The Princess, her brother, and their friend Polidoro, describe the Seasons. The Princess is charmed by the variety of nature's scenery, displayed on her theatre, the Earth. She extols the Spring for the delicacy of its tender foliage; the pleasure of its budding shapes; the vividness of its hues; and all its slender forms, and lights and shades blending into one beautiful picture; every thing arranged with so much sweetness and grace.

Polidoro paints a Portuguese Summer. To the Spring he prefers the Summer, which at once recreates the eye, the smell, and the taste. To view the blushing cherries, which, as they are the first fruit which appear, they look bashful, while they conceal themselves among the green leaves. To look on the beauty of the peaches; the pomegranates full of spotted grains; pears of lovely colours; oranges of a golden hue; water-melons of a bright carmine; balsamic melons, and all the apples of nectar, rise from the unlaboured earth, and hang over the insipid water, while even the hard trunk is covered with delightful ornaments.

"I would prefer Autumn," replied the Princess. "The abundant harvests are the reward, and the incentive, of the careful labourer; these form the soul of the economy of the people; the strength of the nation; the consolation of the poor; and the real, but secret source, of the civil machinery of the world. When I behold the Autumn, all is matured, and all decays, and I find the reflection useful. This season, more than any other, touches the soul, moved at the changeful wonders!

The

The Count is displeased with the glooms of winter, and a country life.

"I confess," he says, "that were a human being pure intellect, he might live in the country, well pleased to be the companion of birds. Those wonders might perpetually delight; but the body and the senses require recreation, and it is only in courts, and populous cities, they find their aliment. Man was made to live with men; what true pleasure can he find to reside among the rocks, the trunks of trees, and wandering animals? God has made every thing in order. Men for cities, birds for the air, fish for the sea, and trees to grow in fields. Who can patiently pass a winter in a country-house? A fine prospect truly are the naked hills, the damp earth, the barren fields, and the roads clogged with mud; a dark sky, a heavy atmosphere, and showers of rain! a row of dry trees, that look like so many skeletons! Deceived by a treacherous sunshine, the winds bite, the rain drenches, you sink into some unexpected hollow, and gladly escape with your life. Sister, the country is no paradise in winter!"

"You have painted, indeed, the winter very well; but to draw the portrait, instead of a pencil, you have scrawled it with a piece of coal. I might, but will not, draw a winter-day, when the clear sun, through the transparent air, and the sky of a lively azure, throws around his brilliant beams. I wish not that you would go to the fields of flax, arrayed in a beautiful green, which you can never imitate; nor do I wish you to admire, spread over the face of the meadows, the soft snows, and the crystal waters. All these are nothing; for more delicate charms move my mind, and enamour my spirits. Within my cabinet I feel greater pleasures, than those I discover from without.

"There I collect a select assemblage of persons, the most instructed in science, and the most graceful in conversation. Am I in a poetical vein? I have admirable poets, and the deliciæ of the Muses. Am I curious in the affairs of other countries? I have them who inform me with clearness and exactness. If History recreates, I have the art to bring before me the most famous heroes of every age; and in the narrow theatre of my house, the most singular events which have happened in the world, are represented. These are the continued pleasure of my books, and my life. I can, at will, make the ever-restless wheel of time turn backwards, and force that tyrant to restore to me, what he has taken away.

"Does not true happiness depend on peace and tranquillity? Find you them in courts and cities? If we may compare things noble with things ignoble, a court resembles those waters reserved for fish, where some crumbs are scattered, and all fly hungrily to gulp them; but the space is narrow, the fish breed fast, and the crumbs are but few; they necessarily crowd, and bite, and battle, with one another, or at least they mutually impede their own progress."

"True! but the solitude of the country," replied the Count, "cannot produce complete happiness. Without society the passions sleep, the languid heart is without movement, and the soul sinks in an unsufferable tedium; long days and eternal nights! a man knows not what he does, and all sickens before him. He flies from every present object, and is bowed down with the darkest melancholy. Heaven spare me from always living in the country! What is thy opinion, Ibrahim? It is a point interesting to philosophy."

Ibrahim was a consummate student in dry abstract learning, and greatly satisfied with his own opinions. Euclid and Archimedes had finished his Epicurean axioms; and he replied, with the air of an oracle—

"Not the place, but the occupation of a man, will produce his felicity. Natural philosophy, studied with moderation, without swelling the mind to a sharp and rugged elevation, gives happiness to the human mind; to satisfy the passions and the understanding is the secret: we must unite precisely one thing with another to be completely happy. I confess, the pleasures of the understanding, by means of the sciences, are of difficult acquisition, but they produce a fine taste, which gross souls are not capable of perceiving. This is, however, a truth I will demonstrate by a most evident calculation, by which I shew, that the pleasures of the understanding are far superior to those of the senses. Mark my conclusion!

"The pleasures we feel from any thing is proportioned to the palate by which it is received. Now, if we compare the delicacy and sensibility of the mind with that of the senses, we shall discover as great a difference as between the callous hands of a laborious peasant, and those of the most delicate females. From hence follows, that when Truth reveals

reveals all her enchanting beauty to the understanding, it is transported into an ecstacy; it is a rapture which has been mistaken for frenzy. So happened it to Archimedes, when he discovered the problem he had so long been meditating upon. 'I have found it! I have found it!' he cried, leaping out of the bath, and hastening away like a madman. Now, look on a voluptuary or a glutton, who has fully satisfied his appetites; will he leap, and, in an ecstacy, praise himself with conscious pride, and cry out 'More! More!' This demonstrates, that the pleasures of the understanding are more exquisite and lasting with truth, than those of the senses with the objects that affect our bodily organs."

The Princess smiled at the demonstration of Ibrahim, and his syllogistic mode of argument, as if he had been seated in a chair at the University.

Misseno then shews the nothingness of fame, in its posthumous existence. After Ibrahim has declaimed on the immortality of heroes and sages, Misseno asks—"When do these great men enjoy that immortality you extol? Is it now, or when they lived?"—"Now," replied the advocate for human fame. "Well!" rejoined Misseno, "and have you got any messenger to send to them, to inform them of their immortality? Believe me, posthumous fame, or infamy, never reach them; these are flowers, or stones, thrown by the hands of children, which can only drop in that immensity, which divides them from us!"

June 12, 1809. LUSITANIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known, that in setting a watch or clock by a sun-dial, it is necessary (except on four days in the year), to consult the Table of Equation, and to set it either faster or slower than the time shewn by the dial, as directed by the almanack, for every day. It is however, probably, not so well known, that the same table should also be referred to, in noticing the rising and setting of the sun.

For instance, about the 26th of October, the sun appears, by the almanac, to rise at seven, and set at five, at which time of year, the clock is fifteen minutes faster than the sun; or, in other words, the sun comes to the meridian (or to any hour marked on the sun-dial), a quarter of an hour before the true time of day. Consequently, if, without attending to the table of equation, the sun be reckoned to rise exactly at seven, and set at five, by a well-regulated clock, it must then be four hours and three-quarters only in ascending from the horizon to the meridian, and five hours and a quarter in descending thence to the western horizon, which will make the afternoon just half an hour longer than the forenoon.

It must, therefore, clearly appear, that if at any time, when in a favourable situation for the purpose, a person wished to set his watch by the rising or setting of the sun, the variation between the *real* and *solar* time, as shewn by the table of equation, must be attended to, exactly in the same manner as when a watch is set by a sun-dial.

In fact, therefore, the sun at the time of year alluded to, does not rise and set at seven and five, as expressed in the almanac, but at fifteen minutes before each of those hours. And this may serve to account for the darkness of the afternoons, and early disappearance of the twilight, in the two months preceding the shortest day, when the clocks are *slower* than the sun; compared with the lighter afternoons in the corresponding months after that day, when the clocks are *faster*: a circumstance that cannot fail to be observed by such as are in the habit of reading or writing in the afternoon, who will find, that early in the *dark* month of November (six weeks or more before the shortest day), it is hardly possible to read or write, by daylight, till five o'clock; whereas, towards the end of January (about four weeks only after the shortest day), they will begin to see clearly at that hour.

But here, perhaps, another question arises, namely—If the sun (except on four days in the year) does not really rise and set at the times mentioned in the almanac, would it not be better (as less likely to deceive), if the times of the rising and setting, *by a well-regulated clock*, were expressed in the almanac; as in the instance of the 26th of October, six hours 45 minutes, and four hours 45 minutes, instead of seven hours and five hours, so as to have no occasion to refer to the table of equation, except on observing the shadow on a sun-dial, which cannot otherways be regulated?

Should I not be perfectly accurate in any part of the foregoing statement, it will, at least, give an opportunity to some one of your more intelligent readers, in this particular science, not only to set me right, but to make the matter perfectly clear, which will equally answer the purpose of Your's, &c.

Chichester, July 10, 1809. M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HASTEN, through the medium of your Magazine, to thank Mr. Hume for his notice of my opinion, which I have since found to be of long standing* in the chemical world, and was in a manner forced upon me in my walks among an infinity of flints, and in the neighbourhood of chalk pits. It certainly does militate strongly against the tenets of Mr. Hume, who, I am confident, will not take offence at my observing, that his communication on the subject has rather tended to strengthen my former conviction. As my general pursuits are little calculated to qualify me for discussions of this nature, I deprecate any thing like a spirit of controversy, and shall therefore briefly give my reasons for not relinquishing an opinion, to which I can adhere only from its greater probability.

1. If flints are abraded or dissolved into nodules, how is it, that the outside coating, in such specimens when hollow, correspond with that within, being nothing more than chalk, the flint existing irregular between the two? The solution, or abrasion, would scarcely begin in the centre, as well as on the surface.

2. Many flints have taken the interior form of shells; and one which I have in my possession bears the impression (external) of a *cornu ammonis*. Here the flint must have been in a soft state. Dr. Gregory, in his *Economy of Nature* (B. 6, c. 14,) says expressly, "Flint often shews evident marks of having been in a soft and tough state, like glue or jelly."

3. White limestone and chalk are the matrices of flints; the latter forming generally a thin stratum between two beds of the former. This does not look like solutions of flint; but rather like a change of chalk into flint, by water which has filtered down the surface of the earth, carrying with it that iron and alumine, which constitute the general attendants upon pure silex.

4. These flints, when deprived of the water of crystallization, become white and opaque, without their former characteristic hardness, and effloresce like neutral salts. This appears, as if they returned as far as their nature, depending upon certain combinations and changes effected by that water, and the ingredients introduced by it, will permit, into its original state of chalk.

5. May not the small particles of flint found in chalk, tend to prove the disposition of this earth for such transmutation? With respect to the other ingredients of chalk, I would venture to ask, if they are not all found upon the calcination of flints, or its decomposition by the fluoric acid! As far as I can learn, they can be all procured from such operations. If so, the association of the two is not altogether unnatural. It may exhibit the qualities of an acid, by the adoption of carbonic acid from the calcareous earth, or of oxygen from the water. But here we want experiments. By these I could wish it to be ascertained—1st. What are the constituent parts of that external coat of flints, which adheres to the tongue, and seems to be the first change the chalk undergoes, or that part which is not sufficiently altered towards a state of flint from a want of the water, and the ingredients brought with it?—2dly. What are the component parts of the next coat of white opaque flint; what is gained, what is lost, &c.?—3dly. A clear and accurate analysis of the common† gun-flint.—4thly. The same process with regard to common chalk, in which the flints are bedded. The experiments by fire, and by the fluoric acid might, perhaps, furnish some data for general conclusions. I know not what has been done towards a discovery of the nature of flints, by Voltaic electricity. It is possible the result may be as favourable as in its application to limes.

Upon the whole subject, however, let me be understood to speak under correction; and in what I have said, rather to express my desire, that some one, better able than myself, may bestow that attention upon this production of nature, which its great uses and universality seem to deserve.

Your's, &c. A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE total disregard of truth and justice, manifested by the conductors, and principal writers of the Edinburgh Review, has been long so no-

---

* "The Abbé Bacheley has asserted, that marine productions, such as polipiers, shells, &c. are capable of passing to the state of gun-flint."—Journal de Physique, Supplement, 1782, t. xxv.—Chaptal's Chemistry. Vol. ii. p. 125.

† I learn, from the above author, that Wiegleb obtained, from an analysis of common brown silex, per quintal, 80 silex, 18 alumine, and two iron.

torious, that it can scarcely be necessary to record another instance, in proof of it. There is, however, one method, by which they manifest this disregard which distinguishes them, from all other reviewers. Whenever the pages of other Reviews are stained by misrepresentation, the editors always pay some attention to the complaints of the aggrieved author: but when misrepresentations, whether resulting from inadvertence, or malignity, find their way into the Edinburgh Review, their effect, so far as the influence of that publication extends, is to be perpetual. However deep the injury an author may sustain, his request that the mis-statement may be corrected, is uniformly neglected; and any attempt he may make to undeceive the public, through another medium, (though such an attempt can never completely meet the evil,) will only cause these northern critics to heap up for him a new treasure of wrath, to lie by, rankling and accumulating, till they are furnished with a convenient opportunity of pouring it upon his devoted head.

Your liberally conducted Magazine has always been the asylum, to which those who were the victims of these misrepresentations have fled. Since, therefore, the editor of the Edinburgh Review, has recently refused to attend to a very respectful request I made him, for the correction of some malignant falsehoods he admitted into that work, respecting my Treatise of Mechanics, you will oblige me highly, by indulging me with the only means now left me of obtaining justice; and allowing the following copy of the letter I sent Mr. Jeffray, to obtain a place in your widely circulated Miscellany.

Your's, &c.
OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Royal Military Academy,
June 6, 1809.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Review.
March 18, 1809.

Sir,

As the author of several of the admirable observations in the Critique upon Warburton's Letters (an article which I cannot help ascribing to you,) must be a lover of justice,* I beg leave to call your attention to a few remarks, occasioned by some of the animadversions you have admitted into your twenty-sixth Number, upon the history of steam-engines, and some other articles, selected, for the purpose of censure, from my Treatise of Mechanics, published more than three years ago. I am, however, unwilling to infringe deeply upon that time, which I am sure you can employ more pleasantly, and profitably, than in listening to the querulous accents of one of that class of mortals, which is reckoned proverbially irritable; and shall, therefore, confine myself to two topics: first, I will assign the motives which induced me to admit Mr. J. C. Hornblower's statement into my second volume; and then, since the reviewer has set me the example of enquiring into motives, I will request the favour of you to enquire into the motives which could stimulate him to indulge in the insinuations, and grossly erroneous charges, contained in the note printed on the 236th page. After you have instituted such enquiry, I wish you may find that the motives which led to that statement were as pure, benevolent, and laudable, as those by which I was actuated.

At the time I was preparing the practical volume of the Mechanics, a volume which is professedly, and from its very nature, "a compilation," a friend, for whose judgment, talents, and character, I entertain a high respect, mentioned to me Mr. Hornblower (of whom I then knew nothing) as a man who had made the improvement of steam-engines the chief business of his life; but who, through an unfortunate contest with affluent and powerful competitors, had been thrown into a state of comparative adversity and obscurity: I was urged to give him an opportunity, by combining history with description, to tell his own story, as a thing that might be serviceable to himself and his family, and ultimately beneficial to the public. If I assented to the proposal, it was not because I wished "to trouble the repose of an eminent man, retired from active life," but to recal the public attention to an ingenious man, of excellent moral character, whom I then considered, as *thrust* "from active life," when he possessed more than ever the power of being useful: not to infringe upon the laws of "truth and justice", for which it is easy for any person to be a champion, when he thereby hopes to catch the smiles of a man "of ease and affluence,"

---

* The Edinburgh Reviewers, however, take care to prove that it is very easy to round a period with the expression of generous and noble sentiments, though they never touch the heart, or stimulate to liberal conduct.

affluence;" but for the sake of assisting indigent merit, and of bringing a subject again under discussion; that all who were able to judge, might ascertain where "truth" was manifested, and where "justice" was dispensed. I neither expected, nor wished, that Mr. Hornblower's statements should be passed over in silence: it was rather my desire, that it should be strictly examined; that both he and Mr. Watt should be esteemed by the public, according to their real merits. No person would be more unwilling than myself, to countenance any depreciation of Mr. Watt's character, as a man of ingenuity and science: I shall be very happy, if the conduct of his ill-advised advocates does not leave an impression upon the public mind, that he is too much actuated by the spirit of monopoly for a genuine philosopher.

I need not tell you, in how many points Mr. Watt's present advocate has left Mr. Hornblower's positions untouched: they may be easily determined by any person, who will compare the two accounts. I will proceed to the second topic, on which I proposed writing; and which is, the deviation from truth, in the note at the foot of page 236. The Reviewer, adds that note, obviously for the purpose of asserting that, in the "second volume of my Mechanics, the abstract of Coulomb's experiments, and the section on Horizontal Windmills, are taken with little variation, and no acknowledgment from Dr. Brewster's edition of Ferguson's Mechanics. The same is true, of the article on the teeth of wheels, and part of the description of the thrashing machine." Now here, Sir, in a short note of ten lines, are four positive assertions; each of which is positively false: in contradiction to them, I affirm, first, that my account of Coulomb's experiments was printed before Dr. (then Mr.) Brewster's edition of "Ferguson's Select Lectures," was published, and that no two descriptions of the same experiments can possibly be more unlike; Dr. Brewster's being a concise summary, comprised in five pages of a large print; while mine is a detailed account, occupying nineteen pages, printed with a small type. In opposition to the reviewer's farther charges, of my having taken from Dr. Brewster, with no acknowledgment, I have to state as below. The piece in my first edition, extracted from Brewster, on Horizontal Windmills, begins thus: "Mr. Brewster makes also the following remarks, on the comparative power of horizontal and vertical windmills;" and ends with an express reference to "Brewster's Ferguson, vol. ii." The extract from Brewster, in the article 'Teeth of Wheels', was preceded by these words, "availing ourselves for the most part, of the judicious remarks just published by Mr. Brewster," and terminated, as in the former instance, by a reference to "Brewster's Ferguson, vol. ii." No part "of the description of the Thrashing Machine," is taken from Dr. Brewster; but there is a small table, which both that gentleman and myself have derived from the same source; a source to which we have both referred. It would be a very heavy tax upon your patience, were I to add to the foregoing, some extracts from my second edition, (which the reviewer must have seen, because he refers to it); otherwise I could point to pages 421, 461, 485, 493, 503, of the second volume, for abundant evidence, that I never could wish to filch from, or to injure, Dr. Brewster.

The doctor, indeed, knows me too intimately, to entertain any doubt on that head; and, I may add, he respects me too highly, to leave me any room to conceive, he had any part in these insinuations: for, in a letter to me, bearing date February 24, he says, speaking of this critique, "There are mentioned in a note, some passages in your 2d Vol. which, in the first edition, had a resemblance to some passages in my Appendix to Ferguson. I need scarcely assure you, that this was done in consequence of no communication or request of mine. Upon the whole, from the slight glance I have got of the article, you will, I think, not be greatly displeased with the reviewer." In truth, I am not: his conduct, and the motives from which it emanates, rather excite my pity than my anger: but I think you must feel indignant, that the character of the Edinburgh Review should be degraded by its being made the vehicle of wilful falsehood, (for such, I fear, you will find it;) and Mr. Watt must be vexed to find that he has committed his defence to a man, who, by four deviations from truth, of easy detection, must inevitably weaken the effect of every other part of his statement.

For my own part, however, all I have to request is, that your love of "truth and justice" will induce you to state in Number 27, that the note, of which I now complain, is erroneous throughout. I know too much of the nature of Reviews,

views, to expect that this can be done in very pointed language: but, I trust, you will agree with me, that it ought to be done in some way; and I cheerfully leave the manner to your discretion, and liberality. With regard to your annunciation of my motives, for introducing Mr. Hornblower's history into my book, it is a matter about which I feel but little solicitude. Upon one thing, I may, I hope, safely rely: if you do not think proper to publish my letter entire, you will not, by mutilation, misrepresent my sentiments. Your's, &c.

OLINTHUS GREGORY.

Woolwich, June 5, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN March, 1808, I troubled you with a short communication on the subject of Friendly Societies, to which you gave the earliest place in your valuable publication; and in March last I again addressed you, with thanks for inserting so speedily my former communication; at the same time, expressing my grateful thanks to Mrs. Cappe, and to N. and P. for the information which, through your medium, they have so kindly furnished, in answer to my queries, and soliciting still further information from them, and such of your other correspondents as are acquainted with that subject.

I have eagerly looked for the publication of my second letter, in every succeeding number which you have published since its date, in expectation of answers by this time; but as it has not hitherto appeared, I begin to suspect, either that it has not reached you, or that the press of other matter, which you consider to be of more importance, or your finding it to be unsuitable, has prevented you from inserting it.

I could wish it were suitable for you to give it a place as early as convenient. You will readily perceive, that the only object I have in view, is, to procure such information, as may lead to the effectual correction of the errors, into which the uninformed founders of the societies have inadvertently fallen, in forming their schemes: and some of the societies in this place, with a view to remedy their situation, are, with much anxiety, waiting for the additional information solicited by my second, as well as a fuller discussion on my first letter. I conceive, that I cannot better succeed through any other medium, and that I have gone to the fountain-head for the information I am in quest of, by my application, through your highly and justly esteemed, and widely circulated Magazine; and therefore beg the favour of your compliance with my present request, which, most probably, will be the last you will be troubled with from me on this head.

If the letter alluded to has not reached you, another copy will be immediately sent. As to this, please satisfy me in your next number, which will greatly oblige

Your's, &c.

Dumbartonshire, J. M.
June 22, 1809.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, DAY LIGHT, in a late Number of your Magazine, having made some observations on the late proposed Arch-way through the hill at Highgate, has led me to request, that you will also indulge me with giving an opinion respecting the improvement of a road, which has so long been found inconvenient to travellers.

The intended arch-way would have been attended with a great expense, probably far beyond the estimate; nor do I think, that the proprietors would ever have been remunerated, unless their act had contained a *compulsory* clause, to make the travellers pass under ground, and pay their toll. Without such a clause, I am much inclined to think, that none but carriages heavily laden would have preferred *darkness* to *light*. But, Sir, it now becomes worth our enquiry, to know what other mode can be suggested of accommodating the public who pass that way; and whether this might not be effected at a far less expense, than the arch-way would necessarily have incurred.

The plan suggested by Mr. Thompson, in 1805, must, I conclude, have a reference to the Kentish-town road only, as it is there the parks of the two noblemen, I apprehend, are situated; but, I presume, by far the greater part of the traffic, and especially of heavy carriages, passes along the Holloway line of road. From the top of Duvall's-lane (to which the ascent is not considerable), I see no *mighty obstacles* in finding a pretty direct line of road towards Finchley Common, passing between Highgate-hill and Muswell-hill; and inequalities of ground would be overcome here, without injury to dwelling houses, and at an expense within

within a reasonable compass. If an additional toll be necessary, let it be laid; for what reasonable person begrudges the payment of toll for value received in accommodation. Duvall's-lane is a good road, but the buildings have been permitted to be erected so near it, as to render it probably too narrow for the *main* road. It would not be difficult, however, to branch out at the Holloway road, in a pretty direct line towards the top of Duvall's-lane, and to preserve a sufficient breadth for the road, so that hereafter it should not be incommoded by buildings. By pursuing my plan, Sir, the wells at Highgate would not be drained of their water. Should any of the inhabitants on the present line of road complain, that their trade would be lessened by turning the road, I should reply, that the public advantage should outweigh that of individuals; for, with as much reason, might the inhabitants of Blackfriar's-road and Bridge-street object to a bridge directly communicating with the Strand; or those, on one part of Westminster, object to that at Vauxhall; as the inhabitants of Highgate complain of a new and better road being made for the public, without the fatigue of climbing their lofty and sandy hill. As I am now casting my eye over the roads near Holloway, I cannot refrain, Mr. Editor, from expressing my regret, that no more care has been taken to preserve the back road, by Islington workhouse, from being hemmed in by buildings; and I must also complain of an equal degree of neglect, on the part of the trust, in not continuing the back road in a straight line to the Holloway road, instead of being permitted to pass round a corner extremely dangerous in the night-time.

To schemes of this nature, I am aware, the usual objections of labour and expence will be brought forward; but public objects should not be omitted on these grounds. It has often been suggested, that our public roads might be greatly benefited by the employment of our soldiery upon them, when their military duties would permit; and, indeed, I think such a measure would be productive of great benefits, both to the public and to the soldiery, if conducted under proper regularity, and the men paid a suitable compensation for their time. They would then be thankful, and willing to work; and, by their exertions, alterations in our roads would be accomplished with great dispatch. We are told, Sir, that these straight and excellent lines of road, which are in various parts of the kingdom, were made by the Roman soldiery; and why should it be thought improper to employ the British soldiery in the same public works, and, especially, upon a plan that would contribute to their own comfort and advantage? If a regiment of militia (say the London or Middlesex,) were permitted by government, encouraged by their officers, and fairly paid by the trustees, to lend their physical strength towards the improvement of Highgate-hill, how much might be accomplished in a short space of time! And if a similar party of the military were to attempt the improvement of Ridge-hill, and, indeed, of all the considerable hills between London and Holyhead, it would surely be a public benefit. The great road communicating with Ireland claims, in my apprehension, our first care, and every practicable method should be adopted to facilitate our intercourse with the sister kingdom. These observations, Mr. Editor, are submitted to your notice; and if you think they will be productive of any good, I doubt not but they will find a place in your Miscellany.

Your's, &c.

A Friend to Improvements.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, Mr. Bannantine's remarks on pastoral poetry, are very ingenious and entertaining. But I do not exactly agree with him in his opinion of Theocritus, and other pastoral writers: they deserved, I judge, better treatment.

With respect to Shenstone's celebrated Ballad, I am one of those few, who think with Mr. B. that a great part of it borders upon nonsense; inasmuch as to render the whole ridiculous. It is an excellent subject for the burlesque: and I really wonder that its namby-pamby strain, should have received praise from Johnson, and that it was never travestied before "the Devon and Cornwall Poets," thought proper to make merry with it. For the amusement of your readers, I shall insert in this place a few stanzas from the parody alluded to. After which, I must beg leave to recur to my first position, that Theocritus "deserved better treatment."

In reading the following "risum teneatis?"

"My beds are all furnish'd with fleas,
Whose bitings invite me to scratch;
Well stock'd are my orchards with jays,
And my pig-styes white over with thatch:
I seldom a pimple have met,
Such health does magnesia bestow;
My horse-pond is border'd with wet,
Where the flap-docks and sting-nettles grow.
I have found out a gift for my fair,
In my Cheshire some rotten I've found;
But let me the plunder forbear,
Nor give that dear bosom a wound:
Though oft from her lips I have heard,
That the rotten her palate would please;
Yet he ne'er could be true, she averr'd;
Who would rob the poor mite of his cheese."

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"I sleep not a wink all the night,
And my days they do dolefully pass,
Till I see her (O! exquisite sight!)
Come tripping it over the grass.
Oh, say can'st thou hear me complain,
Nor list to thy shepherd so true?
O! come, and give life to the swain,
Who now is a-dying for you;
No hurt my sweet Phillis shall ail,
By Venus the goddess I vow,
For, whilst I am holding the pail,
Why——She shall be milking her cow."

Now for Theocritus, to whom I shall, for the present, confine myself. I allow, that many parts of the Sicilian poet might be exhibited in a view almost as ludicrous as the ballads of Shenstone. But, as Mr. B. has allowed good scope to pastoral poetry, and included in it "*rural picture*," as well as "*natural sentiment*", I am confident that I can make such extracts from Theocritus, as shall rescue him from the indiscriminate censure of insipid whining and vulgar rusticity.

First, for "*natural sentiment and passion.*" In these excerpts, there would appear a genuine simplicity, free from that cant or sing-song, of which Mr. B. so justly complains, if we could consider the sentiment only, and abstract from it all the imitations of after ages. We must endeavour to do this, and we may judge of its merit with some degree of success. For the sake of English readers, I shall make my selections from Mr. Powhele's Version, instead of the original. But I must beg Mr. Powhele's pardon, for using his first version; as I possess his quarto edition only. In a subsequent edition of his Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, the translations, I understand, were corrected and greatly improved,

PICTURE OF JEALOUSY.

——"Two youths, (bright ringlets grace their brows,)
Breathe, in alternate strife, their amorous vows;
On each, by turns, the faithless fair-one smiles,
And views the rival pair with wanton wiles;
Brimful, thro' passion, swell their twinkling eyes,
And their full bosoms heave with fruitless sighs." p. 20.

PORTRAIT OF HECATE.

"Pale Hecate, who stalks o'er many a tomb,
And adds fresh horror to sepulchral gloom;
Whilst reeking gore distains the paths of death,
And bloodhounds fly the blasting of her breath!" p. 30.

THE CONTAGION OF LOVE.

"Full oft hath Love with wild disorder sway'd
The roving consort, and the frenzied maid;
Venom'd alike, the dark contagion spreads
Thro' virgin chambers or thro' bridal beds." p. 39.

KIND WISH OF AFFECTION.

"O were a little bee's my happier lot,
Then would I waft me to thy shady grot;
Unheeded, thro' its fern and ivy creep,
And with soft murmurs lull my love to sleep!" p. 42.

MAD EXPRESSION OF LOVE.

"And could not, on his hills, Adonis fire
The raving goddess with such wild desire;
That to her breast she drew his quivering breath,
And lock'd his limbs in her's, tho' chill'd by death!" p. 44.

SUCCESSFUL LOVE.

"Be mine, to triumph in the Dorian lay,
Beneath that rock to shun the glare of day;
Enjoy, with thee, my girl, the breezy sea,
And view the pastur'd sheep——yet clasping thee!" p. 81.

THE WAY TO GET RID OF LOVE.

"Thyonichus! what shall I do to get rid
Of my passion? I'll do, as my neighbour Sim did;
You know, tho' he lov'd the proud girl to distraction,
He enlisted, and fought away love in an action;
And I too, no dastardly fellow, I wist,
To fight it away, am resolv'd to enlist." p. 111.

THE GOSSIP.

"Come bring me my scarf, and see there my umbrella;
But, as for my Zopy, the dear little fellow,
You

You cannot go with us, the horses all bite ;
You may cry, but the goblin will come in the night :
Cry on, If you please, Sir, you shall not get hurt,
Yet, girl ! pray endeavour the child to divert :
Bolt the door ; but first call in the house-dog to watch,
And see you don't lift, while I'm absent, the latch," p. 117.

THE NUPTIAL WREATH.

" See, as the lyric murmurs sweetly die,
Love, charming boy, sits playing in her eye ;
Oh ! gentle girl, no longer of our train,
Yet we, when morning-light illumes the plain,
Will crop the meadow-leaves that sweetly breathe,
To weave, for thee, a variegated wreath.
* * * * * * * * * * *
Be flowering lotus twin'd, that loves the ground,
And with its blooms the plane tree branches crown'd ;
While, dropping on the shaded turf below,
From silver shells ambrosial unguents flow." p. 146.

THE CITY-JILT.

" Away, thou rustic ; nor my lips profane !
Dost think I ever learnt to kiss a swain ?
No, I delight in city-lips alone,
Thou would'st not kiss me in a dream ; be-gone !
No ! caitiff ! hands so tauny, lips so thick,
And such a smell ! begone ! for I am sick !"
She spoke, and spitting thrice, the saucy slut
Titter'd, and ey'd me o'er from head to foot ;
And frown'd, and wine'd about, to shew her shape,
And laugh'd aloud and mutter'd : " What an ape !" p. 151.

THE FISHERMEN.

" Poor,
And lone without a neighbour on the shore,
They pass'd their hours, with poverty their friend ;
(To fish, their simple beings aim and end,)
And deem'd their shed a palace ; liv'd in glee;
Nor fear'd the welcome visit of the sea ;
Those ripling waves roll'd round them every tide,
And wash'd their little hovel's tottering side." p. 153.

THE SCORNFUL VIRGIN.

" Her beauteous figure but bely'd her mind,
A form too lovely with a soul unkind ;
No blush of Love, in soft suffusion bloom'd,
Nor Pity's dewy light her eyes illum'd ;
His raging wound, she ne'er essay'd to calm ;
Nor pour'd in kisses, or in sighs, a balm :
Oft from her face, the roseate colour flew,
And her whole soul in anger rush'd to view !
Yet was she fair : and e'en disdain had charms ;
He sigh'd to snatch her frowning to his arms!"
" Her nurse the bloody lioness alone ;
Her cold, cold heart, impenetrable stone !" p. 175.

AMOROUS COURTESY.

Young Paris, the Trojan, who tended his herd,
To the fair-ones of Troy a Greek beauty pre-ferr'd ;
He stole the gay charmer, an amorous felon,
I boast a free kiss from a sweeter than Helen ! p. 204.

THE DISTAFF.

" Thee, Distaff, thee of polish'd ivry fram'd,
I bear, meet present to a matchless wife :
So shall her frugal industry be fram'd,
The genuine model of domestic life ;
Whilst her fine vests shall manly limbs adorn,
The flowing garment, or the robe succinct;
While o'er her water'd webs, by females worn,
Floats the rich lustre of the shadowy tinct." p. 210.

THE FICKLE FRIEND.

" How can thy heart approve it tell,
To torture one who loves so well ?
Ah ! perch'd on yonder branch to-day,
The next, upon another spray,
With roving pinion thou art gone ;
Allur'd by all, but fix'd to none !" p. 213.

Such is the natural simplicity of Theocritus, surely without vulgarity, or insipidity. And of this there is a very great variety interspersed, throughout the Idyllia. I have given you but a few samples, which accidentally met my eye, as I rapidly turned over the pages. I shall reserve my specimens of *picturesque description* for another letter.

Your's, &c.

May 12th, 1809. CRITO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of the* MINERALOGY *of the* SOUTH-WEST PART *of* STAFFORDSHIRE.

Abridged by JAMES KEIR, ESQ. F.R.S.

AN account of the Mineralogy of the Southern part of Staffordshire, and especially of those valuable mines of coal, iron-stone, lime-stone, and clay, to which not only the various trades and manufactures of that part of the country, and of the neighbouring towns, Birmingham, Dudley, Wednesbury, Walsall, Belstone, Wolverhampton, and Stourbridge, owe their foundation and prosperity, cannot but be acceptable. The

The author endeavours to confine himself to the great outlines and general principles of the subject, without descending to the minute descriptions of the *mineralogist* on the technical distinctions of the *miner*.

The tract of country most worthy attention is that which is distinguished by a bed of coal of ten yards thick, and within the reach of human industry and practical advantage. This tract is about seven miles in length, and on an average about four miles in breadth. A considerable part of this district is covered by two ranges of mountains, Dudley and Rowley hills. This tract of land, through which pass several branches of canals, comprehends Bilston, Darleston, Wednesbury, Dudley, and Oldbury, with their parishes of Shore, Tipton, Sedgley, Gornal, and Nertherton, with part of West Bromwich, and the Collieries of Dudleywood, Brettel-lane, Amblecott, and the Lye.

The abundance of coal, iron-stone, lime-stone, and clay, together with the intercourse opened, by means of canals, between the distant parts of the kingdom, and especially Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, have promoted the establishment of iron-founderies, forges, and furnaces, with other extensive manufactories. Hence a multitude of workmen are employed in forging various goods, as guns, locks, screws, and nails. Of nails, the quantity manufactured in this district is greater than, perhaps, in any other in the world.

There are, nevertheless, other thinner beds of coal, of three or four feet thick, which extend North, at least, over a space equal to what has been described. These thin beds commence at the distance of a few miles from the northern termination of the ten-yard bed, which *crops out*, as the miners say, or abruptly rises to the surface, and is no more seen in that direction. I shall hereafter give my reasons for believing, that these thin strata rise from under the ten-yard bed.

To obtain a distinct idea of the mineralogy of this country, one must point out certain prominent features on the surface. And first, that range of limestone mountains which rises on the northern tract near Wolverhampton and Bilstone, and extends south to Dudley, situated on the slope of the last chain of mountains, rendered conspicuous by the fine ruin of an ancient castle.

Another range of mountains, rising from the side of Dudley, opposite to the limestone hills, and proceeding nearly in the same direction, but a little more to the east, constitutes a second remarkable feature. The nature of the *basaltic* rock, of which these are composed, produces a strong distinction between them and the former range.

This range of mountains proceeds from Dudley, through Rowley; whence they are called Rowley Hills; and, dividing into two branches, terminate in a valley between Oldbury and Hales Owen. Besides these are two detached hills, which, having an influence on the inclination of the coal, deserve notice. On these stands Wednesbury church, and that which is near the village of Netherton.

It is an important fact, that generally this inclination corresponds with that of the nearest limestone hill, or these strata rise in the same direction, though not in the same degree, as the limestone rises.—The range of mountains from Dudley to Wolverhampton is formed of beds of limestone, elevated to a high pitch on each side, and so inclining, that, by their approach, they form a long ridge near their tops, not unlike the roof of house. In the same manner, the coal, and its accompanying strata, lying to the east and west of these mountains, rise or crop out on both sides, in directions corresponding with those of the neighbouring limestone strata. I shall afterwards shew, that the coal itself is subject to very singular irregularities of position and inclination.

This general correspondence of inclination of coal and limerocks is farther confirmed by the two following circumstances. 1. The west side of the range of limestone hills is steeper than the east side, and accordingly the coal in the west side slips more rapidly, and is sooner out of the reach of miners than the coal on the east, which furnishes the principal collieries.

2. The limestone hill, that is at the northern extremity of the range, does not appear to be elevated on both sides, in the manner in which I have described the general formation of those hills, but on the east side only: and accordingly the coal is found on that side only; as if the elevation of the rock on the western side had not been sufficiently great, to make it appear upon ground, or to raise the coal to such a height, as to bring it within the reach of miners.

I have mentioned that the bed of coal does not extend over the limestone hills, but it seems to have broken off near their base; and it skirts their eastern and western

ern sides; in some places its termination appearing above ground, but generally covered with earth. As this termination is not by gradual diminution, but abrupt, and at once like a fracture, we cannot, from this circumstance, and from the corresponding inclination of the coal and limestone strata, avoid inferring, that the same convulsion, which broke through and raised the strata of limestone into the form of mountains, must have also broken and raised the superincumbent strata, of which coal is one; and that these strata, being softer than the rock, were thrown off; or, having been shattered, have long since been washed away by the floods, so that now no vestige remains of this convulsion upon the hills, but the solid ribs of limestone, which form the mountains, and which have been able to resist the action of air and water.

It may at first surprise, that the coal is mentioned as superincumbent on the lime; whereas the high mountains are formed from this stratum, and the coal is only found at greater or less depths in the low grounds. But whoever would form just notions of the strata of any varied country, must keep in mind that valuable observation of Mr. Mitchell, in his paper upon Earthquakes, *Phil. Trans.* 1760; viz. that those mountains, which have been formed from the disruption and elevation of their component rock, as all mountains composed of limestone strata are, (which disruption or elevation he attributes to some violent explosion or earthquake,) do actually consist of those strata, which in the plains are covered with many other incumbent strata, and, consequently, are originally the lowest of all we know.

In the same manner as the coal rises, or crops up, to the sides of the great range of limestone mountains, so it also follows the direction of the detached hills above-mentioned; viz. that on which the church at Wednesbury stands, and that near the village of Netherton. In some intermediate place, between the Limestone range and Wednesbury, on the east side, and between that range and Netherton Hill, on the west side the coal lies nearly level, and from thence rises on both sides towards the respective hills. This position of the coals is called, by the colliers, a *trough*. It is proper to observe, that though the coal follows the direction of all the known limestone hills, and of the two detached hills above-mentioned (which I suspect are limestone elevations,*) it must not be supposed, that the coal follows the direction or inclination of the surface of the ground in general, the ordinary risings or fallings.

(To be continued in our next.)

* I suspect, from this correspondence of inclination of the coal, and of Wednesbury and Netherton hills, that these hills are limestone elevations, although this stone does not appear on the surface, which it seems to have no correspondence with. How the coal is affected, with respect to the range of the Rowley or basaltic hills, has been fully ascertained, excepting that it does not crop out along the skirts of these hills, as it does along the limestone range, whence the colliers have formed their opinion, that it passes under and through these hills. It is certainly to be found at the foot of them, on both sides, at moderate depths, and does not there crop out. Therefore, we may suppose, that it passes a certain way further under them; but whether it completely passes through, from side to side, without interruption, is a question that cannot be with certainty ascertained, but which shall be considered more fully after the facts, respecting the coal and other strata, are related.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH *of the* LIFE *of* ANDREW MARVELL, MEMBER *for* KINGSTON *upon* HULL, *in several* PARLIAMENTS, *drawn up from original Documents.*

"But whether Fate, or Art, untwin'd his thread,
Remains in doubt. Fame's lasting Register,
Shall leave his name enroll'd, as great as thoes,
Who, at Philippi, for their country fell."

THE name of this accomplished man, and incorruptible citizen, still stands high in the estimation of the nation, and will continue to be respected, while public virtue can interest the feelings, or private gratitude actuate the heart, of an Englishman. Few persons, however, are acquainted either with his merits, or his history. It is not the fashion of the present day to make either curious, or elaborate, enquiries respecting the ornaments of an age, that has passed away; and the biographical dictionaries of a former period are filled with very inaccu-

rate

rate accounts of the subject of the present Memoir. Indeed, his life, and works are included, and, it might be fairly added, entombed, in three huge quarto volumes; so that no one but a literary pioneer would be tempted to dig into such a mass, for the entertainment and instruction, either of himself, or others. Respect, however, for the memory of this great man, has produced the following attempt, to convey an idea both of his character and his writings.

Andrew Marvell was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, November 15, 1620. His father, the Rev. Andrew Marvell, born in Cambridgeshire, completed his studies at Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, in 1608. He was afterwards elected master of the public grammar school, in Kingston-upon-Hull, and became lecturer of Trinity church, in 1624: he is denominated "the facetious Calvinistical minister," by Echard. At the time of the great plague,* he displayed great firmness of mind, &c. notwithstanding the burial-service had been long disused, he not only ventured to read it, on the death of Mr. Ramsden, the mayor, but also preached an excellent funeral sermon at the same time.

In the year 1640, an unhappy event put an end to his days, he having been drowned in the Humber, while crossing in a small boat to Barrow, in Lincolnshire, with a young couple, who were going to be married. A few minutes anterior to this fatal event, as if conscious of his danger, he called out to some of his friends who were walking upon the quay, in the following whimsical manner: "Ho! ho! for heaven, ay, ho!" and immediately threw his gold-headed cane on shore, which he recommended to be delivered to his son.

That son, after having reaped the benefit of his instructions, was then resident at the University of Cambridge, whither he had been sent at the age of fifteen; having been admitted a student of Trinity college, in 1635. He had already begun to distinguish himself, by the early developement of his talents, when he was inveigled to London, by the Jesuits, who were ambitious of making such a proselyte. The parent, whose sudden and melancholy catastrophe has been just mentioned, followed him thither, a short time anterior to his unhappy fate, and finding his son, by accident, in a bookseller's-shop, prevailed upon him to return to his studies.

Whether he now repaired to Hull, to take possession of the property left him by his father, is not known; but it is certain, that soon after, he and four other students having absented themselves from their exercises, it was resolved on the 24th of September, 1641, "to refuse them the benefits of the college." The following is the entry: "It is agreed by the Master and Seniors, that Mr. Carter, Dominus Wakefield, Dominus Marvell, Dominus Waterhouse, and Dominus Mage, in regard that some of these are reported to be married, and the others look not after their *dayes nor acts*, shall receive no more benefit from the college; and shall be out of their places, unless they shew just cause to the college, for the contrary, in three months."

Whether Mr. Marvell obeyed this summons, does not now appear; but certain it is, that the charge does great credit to the vigilance of those who presided over this institution, and we have only to lament, that in all probability the same degree of strictness is not practised at the present day. Certain it is, that he was afterwards reproached by one of his antagonists, for having been *expelled*; but it is at the same time clear, not only from the register, but the evidence of the late Dr. Michael Lort, who searched the books, that no graver cause was adduced against him than negligence.

Having left Cambridge, about the year 1642, when he was twenty-two years of age, Andrew Marvell soon after commenced his travels through Holland, France, and Italy. In the last of these countries, he is supposed to have seen, and to have cultivated the friendship of the illustrious Milton, during their residence at Rome. Of his adventures nothing has been transmitted; unless his attack on Lancelot Joseph de Maniban, an Abbot, of a whimsical character, then residing at Paris; to whom he addressed a satirical epistle, with the following superscription:

"Illustrissimo Viro Domino Lanceloto Josepho de Maniban, Grammatomanti." Having pretended to discover the characters of persons whom he had never seen, and even to prognosticate their good or ill fortune, from a mere view of their handwriting; these ridiculous pretensions very justly laid him open to the chastisement of a pen well versed in the Latin language, and to the ridicule of a man who had long detested imposture of every kind.

From

* 1637.

From this time until 1653, during the long interval of twelve years, a *hiatus* unhappily takes place in this memoir. Cromwell, who was now protector, first employed the subject of it, as private tutor to Mr. Dutton, his nephew; and he afterwards became one of the secretaries to that celebrated statesman and general.

"I never had any, not the remotest relation to public matters" says he, in the second part of the Rehearsal transprosed, "nor correspondence with the persons then predominant, till the year 1657, when indeed I entered into an employment, for which I was not altogether improper, and which I considered to be the most innocent and inoffensive towards his Majesty's affairs, of any in that usurped government, to which all men were then exposed."

As the Protector died at Whitehall, September 3d, 1658, about a year after his preferment, Mr. Marvell could not have obtained much wealth from an employment as Latin secretary, which, like all others at that period, was probably far from being profitable. Indeed, the honor of having Milton for his coadjutor, was perhaps the most agreeable circumstance annexed to the employment.

In the course of the same year, however, he was elected one of the Burgesses, then returned to serve in Parliament, for the borough of Kingston-upon-Hull. From that moment, he considered it as a bounden duty, to transmit an account of all the proceedings in the House of Commons to his constituents; but the collection hitherto published, does not commence earlier than November 17th, 1660.

"From this period," says Captain Edward Thompson, the compiler of the grand 4to edition, published in 1776, "Mr. Marvell comes forward in his patriot and parliamentary character, and with more dignity, honour, sense, genius, fortitude, virtue, and religion, than ever mixed up in one man, ancient, or modern. There is not an action of his life that deserves the blot of censure; the part he took, was most honourable to himself, and useful to his country; and though virtue was ever put to the blush by flattery, yet he maintained his sincerity unseduced, when truth, and chastity, were crimes in the lewd circle of Charles's syren Court; where, in poverty he held up the greatness of his soul, in spite of the cold disadvantages of a narrow fortune, and the artful lures and temptations of the most agreeable devils, possessed of more than the golden apples. Nor were spirits inactive to reduce such virtues, which might have been made so useful to the prostituted purposes of that prostituted court.

"——Tempt not, he said, and stood:
"But Satan, smitten with amazement, fell!"

In the first parliament, which met before the Restoration, (April 25, 1660) Mr. Marvell was a constant attendant. In the course of his correspondence, he exhibits a determined enmity to the keeping up of a standing army, which he wishes to be speedily exchanged for a militia.

"I doubt not, ere we rise," says he, in a letter to his constituents, "to see the whole army disbanded; and according to the act, hope to see your town once more ungarrisoned; in which I should be glad, and happy to be instrumental to the uttermost; for I cannot but remember, though then a child, those blessed days, when the youth of your town were trained for your militia; and did, methought, become their arms much better than any soldiers that I have seen there since."

Soon after this, he evinced his jealousy of "that many-headed monster, the *Excise;*" and we find him, nearly at the same time, thanking his constituents for a present of a cask of ale, the quantity of which," he observed, "was so great, that it might make sober men forgetful."

In 1662, Mr. Marvell appears to have repaired to Holland, on which occasion, Lord Bellasis, who was high steward of Hull, and deputy governor, under the Duke of Monmouth, employed Sir Robert Hildyard to notify this circumstance to his constituents; with a view of inducing them to proceed to a new election. On this, a letter was dispatched to their member, ordering him peremptorily to return, which requisition he accordingly complied with a short time after.

A few months posterior to this, with the consent of his constituents, he accompanied his friend, Lord Carlisle, who had been appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to Muscovy, Sweden, and Denmark, in the capacity of secretary, and remained abroad near two years. On his return, we find him attending the parliament at Oxford, and waiting on the Duke of Monmouth, with a congratulatory letter, and a present of gold, from the corporation. On this occasion, the latter, after paying many compliments

to

to Mr. M. endeavoured to prevail on him, to accept of the "six broad pieces," which he, however, refused, with his usual disinterestedness.

After the prorogation of parliament, in November, 1675, the subject of this memoir, demands instructions on the part of his constituents. "I desire," says he, "that you will consider, whether there be any thing that particularly relates to the state of your town; and I shall strive to promote it, to the best of my duty; and in the more general concerns of the nation, shall maintain the same incorrupt mind, and clear conscience, far from faction, or any self-ends, which by the grace of God, I have hitherto preserved." He was so attentive to his political communications, that each letter contained a minute narrative of parliamentary business. Such was his diligence too, that he says, "he sits down to write at six in the evening, though he had not eat since the day before at noon; and that it had become habitual to him, to write to them every post, during the sitting of parliament."

"It was not his duty there," says his biographer, "which wholly engrossed his mind: for the numberless pieces of prose and verse, which he threw out, were of excellent use, and had great effect upon the people's minds; and must have taken a deal of time in the composition. I cannot find, by any writings, that he ever spoke in the house; the journals thereof, make no mention of any speech of his; but by his own account, he always made notes of what passed; and by his indefatigable conduct otherwise, he obtained a great ascendency over the minds of the members. Though the power of the court had not influence over his virtue, yet the good sense of Prince Rupert was conspicuous, in making him his friend; for when Mr. Marvell's name became the hatred of that party, which he ever attacked with unremitting keen satire, and it became dangerous for him to appear abroad, Prince Rupert would forget his rank, and be led, by his good understanding, privately to the apartments of Mr. Marvell: so, whenever his Royal Highness voted on the side of Mr. Marvell, which he often did, it was the observation of the adverse folks, "that he had been with his tutor."

"The severe tracts, which he was continually publishing against the state, and popery, and the inflammatory literary fight which he had with Parker, and others, often made his life in danger; but no bribes, no offers of fortune, or situation, though so very contrary to his private interest, could make him swerve from the virtuous path he had first set out upon; and in which he continued to walk invariably to the last. A man of such excellent parts, and facetious converse, could not be unknown to Charles II. who loved the company of wits so much, that he would suffer the severest jokes, rather than not enjoy them. Mr. Marvell had been honoured with an evening's entertainment by his majesty, who was so charmed with the ease of his manners, the soundness of his judgment, and the nimbleness of his wit, that the following morning, to shew him his regard, he sent the Lord Treasurer, Danby, to wait upon him, with a particular message from himself.

"His lordship, with some difficulty, found his elevated retreat, which was in a second floor, in a court in the Strand, the very *gradus ad Parnassum.* Lord Danby, from the darkness of the staircase, and the narrowness thereof, abruptly burst open the door, and suddenly entered the room, wherein he found Mr. Marvell writing. Astonished at the sight of so noble and so unexpected a visitor, he asked his lordship with a smile, If he had not mistook his way. "No" replied my lord, with a bow, not since I have found Mr. Marvell; continuing, that he came with a message from the king, who wished to do him some signal service, to testify his high opinion of his merits. He replied, with his usual pleasantry, that kings had it not in their power to serve him; he had no void left aching in his breast: but becoming more serious, he assured his lordship, that he was highly sensible of this mark, of his majesty's affection; but he knew too well the nature of courts, to accept of favours, which were expected to bind a man in the chains of their interest, which his spirit of freedom and independence would not suffer him to embrace. To take a place at the hands of his majesty, would be proving him guilty of the first sin; ingratitude, if he voted against him; and if he went in the smooth stream of his interest, it might be doing injustice to his country, and his conscience: he therefore begged that his majesty would allow him to enjoy a state of liberty, and to esteem him more his faithful and dutiful subject, and more in the true interest of his welfare, by the refusal

refusal of his munificence, than if he had embraced his royal bounty.' These royal offers proving vain, Lord Danby began to assure him, that the king had ordered him a thousand guineas, which he hoped he would be pleased to receive, till he could bring his mind to accept something better, and more durable. At this, Mr. Marvell renewed his usual smile, and said, 'Surely, my good lord, you do not mean to treat me ludicrously, by these munificent offers, which seem to interpret a poverty on my part. Pray, my lord treasurer, do these apartments wear in the least the air of need? And as for my living, that is plentiful and good, which you shall have from the mouth of the servant:—

'Pray what had I to dinner yesterday?'

"A shoulder of mutton, Sir."

'And what do you allow me to-day?'

"The remainder hashed."

'And to-morrow, my lord Danby, I shall have the sweet blade-bone broiled; and when your lordship makes honourable mention of my cook and my diet, I am sure his majesty will be too tender in future to attempt to bribe a man with golden apples, who lives so well on the viands of his native country!'

The lord treasurer, unable to withstand this, withdrew with smiles; and Mr. Marvell, sent to his bookseller for the loan of one guinea. No Roman virtue ever surpassed this temperance; nor can gold bribe any man that is not bribed with luxury; and, with Doctor Samuel Johnson,* allow me to repeat these good words, which the temptation of a pension would not suffer him to adopt: "No man, whose appetites are his masters, can perform the duties of his nature with strictness and regularity; he that would be superior to internal influences, must first become superior to his own passions."

That such a man should have enemies is not to be wondered at by those who know the world; and that they should be bitter, cruel, and inveterate, will not surprise any one, who is acquainted with the history of that profligate and flagitious reign, during which he flourished. Mr. Marvell was fond of residing at Highgate, and this circumstance appears to have put his life in jeopardy more than once; for he was frequently threatened with murder, and even way-laid. Sir John Coventry's nose had been slit, for his daring to express his mind with freedom; and a still worse fate appears to have been reserved for the subject of this memoir, who, fired at the indignity committed against a member of parliament, had formerly lampooned the court on that very occasion, in some severe, satirical verses, of which the following is the first stanza:

"I sing a rueful ditty,
Of a wound that long will smart—a;
And given (more is the pity)
In the realms of *Magna Charta*;
Youth, youth, thou hadst been better slain by thy foes,
Then live to be hang'd, for a nothing—a nose!"

Mr. Marvell, however, was not a man of that stamp to be terrified by threats, or even by violence. He was accustomed to remark, that he was more afraid of killing, than of being killed; and that he was not so much in love with life, as to be unprepared for death. In a letter to a friend, in which he mentions "the insuperable hatred of his foes, and their designs of murdering him, he makes use of the following strong expressions, which are here quoted in the original, being a language in which he excelled, and in which he delighted to correspond.

"Præterea magis occidere metuo quam occidi: non quod vitam tanti estimem, sed ne imparatus moriar."

As he was distinguished for his scorn of corruption, on one hand, so, on the other, he could never be provoked to revenge by any personal resentment. His integrity, even amidst distress, has been sufficiently evinced, by an anecdote, that would do honour to any age, or country; while it is evident, from the whole tenour of his correspondence, that his dispute with his colleague, Colonel Anthony Gilby, never once betrayed him into any passionate invective or peevish expression. He was, at the same time, a sworn foe to flattery, and very cautious, as well as very circumspect, in regard to his friendships. His enmities were all generous, for they were of a public nature. He most cordially hated and detested those who basely crouched at the feet of power, or were the zealots of arbitrary government. Yet even here, the native magnanimity of his disposition was evident; for although he severely lashed the vices, both public and private, of the lascivious sovereign, who then bore sway; yet he could generously praise any of his actions which were commendable.

His friendship for, and intimacy with,

* The Idler.

Milton, would alone have served to endear him to a nation, which still looks up, with mingled sentiments of love and admiration, to that great ornament of English literature. Nor was he unmindful of his posthumous reputation; indeed, he assisted in rescuing the poem of "Paradise Lost," the copy-right of which had been purchased for fifteen pounds, from unmerited obscurity; for it was he, and Dr. Barrow, by their two complimentary poems, in English and Latin, who first unveiled its beauties to the undiscerning eyes of a heedless public, immersed, after the example of the court, in every species of folly and debauchery.

The member for Hull appears to have been particularly severe on several of the dignitaries of the Anglican church at that day, particularly Laud, Juxon, and Wren; and when it is considered, the part acted by some of these, and the mischiefs occasioned by their councils, no censure whatever can attach to him on that account. The rupture made by them between the Scotch and Charles I. was termed the *Bellum Episcopale*; and he thus expresses himself, on that subject:

"The friendly loadstone has not more combin'd,
Than bishops cramp'd the commerce of mankind:
Had it not been for such a byass strong,
Two nations had not miss'd their mark so long:
One king, one faith, one language, and one isle,
English and Scotch—'tis all but cross and pile."

The following is a brief account and analysis of the works of this celebrated man. His Letters to his Constituents, are two hundred and fifty-six in number. They commence, November 17, 1660; and end, June 6, 1678. The following is the address prefixed to the first: "To the Right Worshipful William Ramsden, Mayor: and the Aldermen, his brethren, of Kingston-upon-Hull;" and it begins with, "Gentlemen, my worthy friends." The various proceedings in parliament, form the subject of this author's correspondence; and as the whole appears to have been written during the evenings of the respective debates, while the subject continued to make a strong impression on Mr. Marvell's mind, they could not fail to prove interesting, more especially at a period, when the proceedings of the house were not given, either with the copiousness, or accuracy, that at present distinguish them.

The following extract, dated "London, May 25, 1663," will perhaps gratify the curiosity of some readers.

"Yesterday, indeed, was very busy with us, upon the commitment of the Bill for buying and selling of offices. The committee, after long debate, was ordered to continue the retrospect to all that had been soid, since June 29, 1660. The house seems to have this business much at heart. We sate, which is unusual with us, till six at night; ordering also, at last, a clause to be entered against buying and selling of honours. A committee is also inspecting all illegal patents, and grievances to the subject."

On November 23, 1667, he writes as follows:

"Three or foure dayes of this week have been taken up in examining, in our house, a matter of bribery to some of our members; when in the former session, after the prohibition of all French commodities, our house was prevailed upon, nevertheless, to petition the king to suffer a great quantity of French wines to be landed, upon pretense that the persons concerned had given orders for those wines before the prohibition.

"The greatest fault herein hath been fixt upon Mr. John Ashburnham, he who belonged to the old king. The house yesterday voted, that he, having received five hundred pounds of the French merchants, had committed an offence to the dishonour of this house, and contrary to his duty as a member thereof; and afterwards they voted, that he be excluded the house; and a writ be issued for electing a new member in his place."

The following passage of a letter, dated April 9, 1670, is curious on more than one account.

"The lords have, as we heare, thrown out that part of our Bill for shipping, wherein we proirded against men of warre trading in merchandize: truly, in an ill season, when so many merchants complain, and the Turks take prizes in our Channell."

The controversial writings of our author are voluminous; and he is allowed by all his contemporaries to have exhibited great talents and dexterity, both against popery and arbitrary power. Bishop Burnet, with a certain degree of quaintness, terms him, "the liveliest droll of the age, who wrote in a burlesque strain, but with so peculiar and entertaining

entertaining a conduct, that from the king down to the tradesman, his books were read with great pleasure." Dean Swift, in the Tale of a Tub, pays a high compliment to him, in respect to his literary contest with Dr. Parker; for, after mentioning the short-lived reputation of the common answerers of books, he adds, "There is indeed an exception when any great genius thinks it worth his while to expose a foolish piece; some still read Marvell's answer to Parker with pleasure, though the book it answers be sunk long ago."

The work here alluded to is the "Rehearsal Transposed;" and while the controversy was at its height, his antagonist, who was then in the family of the Bishop of London, meeting Mr. Marvell in the street, attempted to shove him from the wall; on which the latter placed his foot so as to lay the former sprawling in the dirt: at the same time exclaiming, "Lie there for a son of a whore!" The prelate just alluded to, took up this matter with a high hand; but an interview having taken place, and our author being reproached by his lordship for the opprobrious language with which he had greeted his chaplain, Mr. M. justified himself, by producing a passage of the Doctor's last book; in which he says, "He is a true son of his mother, the Church of England."—"But what of that?" replied the Bishop. "Read a little further on," rejoined the member for Hull, "and you will find as follows:—The Church of England has spurned two bastards; the Presbyterians, and the Congregationals:—*ergo*, my lord," adds he, "he himself expressly declares that he is the son of a whore."

"You are very witty, indeed, Mr. Marvell," says the right reverend divine; "but let me intreat you in future time to shew more reverence to the cloth."

The next work which we shall mention was published just before the author's death; and if we are to give full credit to the hints of one of his biographers, may possibly have hastened that event. It is entitled, "An Account of the Growth of Popery, and Arbitrary Government in England: more particularly from the long Prorogation of November, 1675, ending the 15th of February, 1676, until the last Meeting of Parliament, the 16th of July, 1677." Throughout the whole of this publication he commends the original constitution of the government, and considers popery as synonimous with arbitrary power. He accordingly is at great pains to contrast the blessings of a protestant administration with the miseries of what he terms a "papal" cabinet. The Dutch war is attributed entirely to the corruption of the court; and it is asserted, that the Catholics and French were the leaders of the English councils at that period.

Although this work appeared full ten years anterior to the Revolution, and during the worst part of the reign of Charles II. yet it abounds with high and exalted notions relative to liberty. Mr. Marvell asserts, that the King and subject are bound together by reciprocal obligations; and that the former ceases to be a legitimate sovereign, the moment he ceases to be bound by them.

The king and his ministers were so much offended at this production, that an advertisement appeared soon after in the Gazette, to the following effect:

"Whereas there have been lately printed and published several seditious and scandalous libels against the proceedings of both houses of parliament, and other his Majesty's courts of justice, to the dishonour of his Majesty's government, and the hazard of the public peace: these are to give notice, that whoever shall discover unto one of the secretaries of state, the printer, publisher, author, or hander to the press, of any of the said libels, so that evidence may be made thereof to a jury, without mentioning the informer; especially one libel, entitled, "An Account of the Growth of Popery, &c." and another, "A Seasonable Argument to all the Grand Juries, &c." the discoverer shall be rewarded as follows: he shall have 50*l*. for such discovery as aforesaid of the printer, or the publisher of it from the press; and for the hander of it to the press, 100*l*. &c."

According to Captain Thompson, this last production nobly declares his daring fortitude and patriotic virtue; and though the court was so incensed against its author, yet it hath established his veracity and reputation, being the means of discovering the popish plot, and other diabolical intrigues of the Jesuits, which many historians have reported as confirmed since. But, alas! he did not live to see the good effects of his publication, which in its manner was clear to his penetration, and which, Oldmixon says, "was as full of truth as the addresses, published afterwards in his Majesty's Gazettes, were full of falsehoods."

The other work, mentioned at the same time

time in the Gazette, and of which Mr. M. was also the author, is entitled, "A Seasonable Argument to persuade all the Grand Juries in England to petition for a new Parliament: or, a List of the principal Labourers in the great Design of Popery and Arbitrary Power, who have betrayed their Country to the Conspirators, and bargained with them to maintain a standing Army, under the Command of the bigotted popish D——; who, by the Assistance of the L. L.'s Scotch Army, the Forces in Ireland, and those in France, hopes to bring all back to Rome."

This "Seasonable Argument" merely consists of a list of the members who composed what was termed the pensioned parliament of Charles II. The following is a short specimen:

"BEDFORD.

"Sir Humphry Winch, bart. hath from the Court 500l. per an. sallary; and was of the Council of Trade for Plantations."

"BERKSHIRE.

"*Windsor.*—Sir Thomas Higgon, knt. hath a pension of 500l. per an. and hath had 4000l. in giftes; married to the Earl of Bathe's sister."

"Sir Francis Winnington, knt. solicitor-general to the king; which place is worth 1500l. per an."

"*Reading.*—Sir Thomas Doleman, bart. 200l. per annum pension; and was assisted by the Court in the cheating will, whereby he got Quarles his estate, valued at 1600l. now Clerk of the Council, which is worth 500l. per an. and is promised to be Secretary of State," &c. &c.

In 1676 appeared, "Mr. Smirke; or, the Divine in Mode: being certain Annotations upon the Animadversions on the Naked Truth: together with a short Historical Essay, concerning General Councils, Creeds, and Impositions in Matters of Religion. By Andreas Rivetus, junior. Anagr. Res Nuda Veritas." The "Mr. Smirke" here alluded to, appears to have been Dr. Francis Turner, master of St. John's college, Cambridge, who replied to a discourse by Herbert Crofts, bishop of Hereford, called "The Naked Truth; or, the True State of the Primitive Church: by an Humble Moderator." The violence of the former having aroused the indignation of the member for Hull, he attacked him in this pamphlet, and that with such success, that Mr. M. received a letter from the prelate, stating, "that he had the zealous prayers and hearty service of the author of the *Naked Truth*."

To this last publication, Mr. M. added the Historical Essay, touching general councils, creeds, and impositions in religion, for the express purpose of shewing the absurdity of imposing new articles of faith.

The last prose work we shall here mention, was called, "A Seasonable Question, and an useful Answer, between a Parliament-man in Cornwall, and a Bencher of the Temple; by A. M. 1676." The object of this is to enquire, whether a prorogation of parliament for fifteen months did not amount to a dissolution; it being concluded, that his Majesty had no power by the law to prorogue a parliament for more than a year. In the "Bencher's Answer," it is stated, that by the 4th of Edw. III. cap. 14, and 36th of Edw. III. cap. 10, it is enacted, that "a parliament shall be holden every year, as another time was ordayned." This authority, we are told, was reinforced by that 'notable Act of the 16th of the late king (Charles I.) which provided effectually for the summoning and electing a parliament every three years, without the king's concurrent assent, if he neglected two years together to summon a parliament, according to those statutes of Edward III." &c. It is the opinion of this lawyer, that if the King could prorogue for fifteen months, "he may lawfully prorogue you for forty years if he please, and may refuse for ever to hold a parliament."

The Poems of Mr. Marvell are numerous, and many of them often abound with wit, although there are some coarse and indelicate expressions, which designate the reign in which they were written, and fully justify the following couplet:

"Unhappy Dryden!—in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted bays."

Of his Satires, that written upon Sir Robert Viner's setting up an equestrian statue of the King (Charles II.) in Woolchurch-market, is one of the most severe, and begins thus:

"As citties that to the fierce conqueror yield,
Do at their own charges their cittadels build;
So Sir Robert advanc'd the King's statue, in token
Of bankers defeated—and Lombard-street broken."

The paraphrase of David's Hymn on Gratitude, which Mr. Addison has printed

printed in the four hundred and fifty-third Number of the Spectator, confers great credit on Mr. Marvell's poetry.

" When all thy mercies, O! my God,
My rising soul surveys;
Transported with the view, I'm lost,
In wonder, love, and praise.

" O! how shall words with equal warmth,
The gratitude declare,
That glows within my ravish'd heart!
But Thou can'st read it there.

" Thy providence my life sustain'd,
And all my wants redress'd;
When in the silent womb I lay,
And hung upon the breast." &c.

Perhaps, however, an ode, also inserted in the Spectator, in point of dignity of thought, and harmony of composition, ought to be considered as one of the first productions of the author.

" The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky;
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.

The unweary'd sun from day to day
Does his Creator's power display;
And publishes to ev'ry land
The work of an Almighty hand.

" Soon as the ev'ning shades prevail,
The moon pursues the wond'rous tale;
And nightly to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth."

The celebrated elegiac ballad of " William and Margaret," claimed and printed by Mr. Mallet, in his Poems, is said, by Captain Thompson, to have been written by our author, in 1670.

Having thus attempted to convey some idea of the works of Andrew Marvell, it only remains to be lamented, that the account of his latter years is involved in almost inextricable obscurity. After publishing his celebrated work respecting the growth of popery and arbitrary government, he appears to have withdrawn for a while. The last letter extant, is one from him to his friend Mr. Popple, dated June 10, 1678, in which he observes: " There have been great rewards offered in private, and considerable in the Gazette, to any one that would inform of the author. Three or four printed books since have described, as near as it was proper to go, the man being a member of parliament, Mr. Marvell, to have been the author: but if he had, surely he should not have escaped being questioned in parliament, or some other place." On the 29th of July, however, he appears to have been at Hull; and it is evident, from an entry in the books of the corporation, " that he held several discourses about the town's affairs."

Captain Thompson, the last editor of his works, who supposes him to have been treacherously murdered, by means of a potion, expresses himself in the following manner:

" And yet, alas! the period of his days was suddenly made on the 16th of August, and by poison; for he was healthful and vigorous, to the moment he was seized with the premeditated ruin. Thus fell this great, good, and glorious man, in the fifty-eighth year of his age; after passing through a rugged life of perpetual danger, a cruel sacrifice to the diabolical machinations of the most profligate and wicked men. But what could virtue look for and expect in a reign, when the king was himself a studious professor of profligacy! And what must be the chance of the writer, who would attack arbitrary government in the reign of a tyrant, and attempt to defend the protestant church, when the head of it died a papist!"

Andrew Marvell, whose life was illustrious, and whose death appears to have been equivocal, is described by Dr. Granger, " as of a middling stature, pretty strong set, roundish faced, cherry cheeked, hazel eyed, brown haired." We are told also in the Biographical History, " that he was in conversation very modest, and of very few words." There was a portrait of him, painted in 1661, in the possession of the late Thomas Hollis, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, F.R. and A.S.S. who was a great admirer of his character, independence, and talents. Basire executed a print after this, in 1776, and it is observed of the original, " that if it does not look so lively and witty, it is from the chagrin and awe he had of the Restoration, just then effected." The dress is, the clerical whiskers adorn the upper lip, and the countenance possesses rather a sombrous appearance: in short, according to one who esteemed him greatly, " he is exhibited when he was forty-one, in all the sobriety and decency of the then departed commonwealth."

In point of language, many of his compositions are penned in a majestic style; although at times he could assume the *burlesque*, and was considered by his contemporaries, as one of the wittiest and most humorous writers of that day. In Latin too, as well as English, he wrote with great facility and eloquence; and it was he who drew up the state-papers, during the protectorate of Cromwell, under

under the inspection of Milton. It was he also who penned the Parliamenti Angliæ Declaratio."

Marvell was more eminent for his virtues and his talents, than for his wealth. He, however, left behind him a small patrimonial estate, on which, and the honourable allowance from his constituents, paid after the manner of ancient times, he subsisted with credit; for having but few wants, he was neither extravagant, nor expensive. As he was the last representative in this country who received pay from those he represented, so he appears to have been the only one, who was ever buried at their expense; the corporation of Hull having ordered fifty pounds to be issued for that purpose, September 30, 1678.

His body was interred in the church of St. Giles's in the Fields; and in 1688, a monument was erected there to his memory by the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, with an epitaph, at once expressive of "their grief and gratitude." This having been torn down by the zealous royalists, another inscription was placed at the expense of one of his relatives, of which the following are the concluding lines:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF ANDREW MARVELL.
As a strenuous assertor of the constitution,
Laws and liberties of England,
And out of family affection, and admiration
Of the uncorrupted probity of his life and manners,
ROBERT NETTLETON, of London, merchant, his
Grand Nephew,
Hath caused this small memorial of him,
To be erected in the year 1764.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS, AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the insertion of such scarce Tracts as are of an interesting nature, and with the use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analysis of scarce and curious Books.

An ACCOUNT *of* MOUNT ATHOS, *taken from the* LIFE *of* DR. GREAVES, *in* DR. WARD'S ACCOUNT *of the* PROFESSORS *in* GRESHAM COLLEGE; 1740.

MOUNT Athos is a peninsula in Macedonia, but four days voyage from Constantinople, famous among the ancients for the extravagant attempt of Xerxes, who, digging through the Isthmus, reduced it to an island, as we are informed by Herodotus.* But this canal (was it really ever made) has been long since filled up again by the falling in of the earth from the higher grounds, so that no appearance of it now remains; and therefore the truth of the story has been questioned by most writers of later ages.† There are several monasteries upon this mountain, which were settled there long before the Turks overran the Grecian Empire; and being wholly possessed by monks, it is called, by the Greeks, ἅγιον ὄρος, the *sacred mountain.*‡ As this place had escaped the general ravage and plunder of the Turks, Mr. Greaves, not without reason, imagined, that many valuable remains of antiquity might still be preserved there, and particularly Greek manuscripts. This motive strongly induced him to make an excursion thither, but he could not, it seems, accomplish his design; which was afterwards the case of Dr. Smith, who had the same intention when he was in those parts.* Father Belon, who had been there, and visited several monasteries, wrote an account of it in the year 1553. He says, The mountain, as it extends itself from the continent westward towards the south, is in length three days journey, and half a day's in breadth, rising very high and steep, to the south, in the shape of a pear. The top of it is always covered with snow: the north side, where the snow lies longest, is very fertile; but towards the south, rocky and barren.—Viewing it very carefully, he could discern no traces of the channel mentioned by Herodotus. There are three or four and twenty monasteries, founded and endowed

* Lib. vii. c. 24.

† Vid. Is. Voss. Observ. in Mel. L. ii. c. 2.

‡ There are two views of the monastery, τῦ παντοκράτορος, in this mountain, one from the land, and the other from the sea, taken in the year 1726, and brought to Oxford, by Dositheus, archimandrite of that monastery, which are now placed in the Bodleian Gallery.

* Vit. J. G. p. 11.

endowed by different persons, at different times, which contain, one with another, upwards of two hundred monks, in the whole making nearly six thousand, who are highly esteemed by all who adhere to the Greek church. These monasteries are encompassed with strong and high walls, both to defend them from the sea and the assaults of pirates, most of them being built near to the *shore*. The monks all live a rigid and ascetic life, wearing only a russet woollen garment, without any linen, and faring very hard. They eat no flesh, and therefore keep no tame creatures, neither fowls nor beasts of any kind. Their principal food is dry olives, raw onions, beans soaked in water and then salted, bisket bread, and fish, either fresh or salted. But, in lent time, they eat no sort of fish that has blood in it. They are all employed in some manual business, and perform all the common offices of life for each other, without calling in any foreign assistance. They are extremely ignorant; and it is a rare thing to find one or two in a monastery who can write or read. But where any one has so much knowledge of the Greek tongue as to read their public service, (which is written in that language), it commonly gives him some authority among them, and he leads the rest in chanting their devotion. They have some divinity books, but none of poetry, history, or philosophy; and would be excommunicated, if they read any thing but divinity. They are subject to the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Constantinople. As they are not allowed to marry, their numbers are kept up by persons who go among them, and take upon themselves that way of life; who, upon their first coming, deliver up their effects for the common use of the monastery. They are hospitable to strangers, and treat them in the manner they live themselves, without expense.*

This is the substance of that writer's account. But John Comenus, a physician of Wallachia (who staid in Mount Athos a considerable time), at the beginning of this century, published a more particular description of their monasteries in the vulgar Greek language, which was afterwards translated into Latin, by the learned father *Montfaucon*, and put at the end of his Palæographia Græca. Though the greatest part of what he says, relating to the vast number of relics preserved in them, and the miracles performed there, seem entirely fabulous; for, if any credit is to be given to his narrative, the monks were not altogether so ignorant in his time, as father Belon represents them. For he tells us "some of them were employed in copying books, and others in binding them." And, in speaking of their libraries, he says, "You may see there a great number of ancient manuscripts, never yet published, and to many unknown, full of all wisdom, divine knowledge, and sublime thought; books of divinity, and many in every other science."* So that father Belon seems not to have been very inquisitive in examining their libraries; and though father Montfaucon tells us, "That he had never seen one book that was written at Mount Athos," when he published his Palæographia Græca, in 1702, yet, afterwards, in drawing up the catalogue of Greek manuscripts, in the *Bibliotheca Coislincaria*, or *Segueriana*, published by him, in 1715, wherein were upwards of 400, he says, "He was surprised to find, that near half of them were brought from the monasteries in that Mount."† And it appears, by the account he has given of them, that they consisted of various kinds of literature, divinity, philosophy, mathematics, history, philology, some of them of a considerable age, and likewise that many of them had been written there. Since the publication of that book, two parcels of Greek manuscripts have also been brought from thence into England; one, about twelve years since,‡ which was purchased by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the University of Oxford, Dr. Mead, and Dr. Bentley; and more are yet expected, a person being gone thither for that purpose.

* *Les observations de plusieurs singularités et choses memorables, trouvées en Grèce, &c. Lib. 7. c. 35, etc. en Anvers, 8vo.* 1555.

* P. 449.

† In præfat.

‡ It is to be recollected, that this account was published in 1740.

A short ACCOUNT *of the* GOVERNMENT *of the* PRINCIPALITY *of* WALES, *and its* MARCHES, *or* BORDERS, *from the time of the* NORMAN CONQUEST, *down to the* REIGN *of* QUEEN ELISABETH, *from a* MANUSCRIPT, *written by an eminent* WELSH HISTORIAN, *about the middle of the sixteenth century.*

THE principality of Wales, it is well known, before its conquest by King Edward I. was governed by princes

of

of Welsh blood, and by the laws and customs peculiar to that country; but being now reduced under the English yoke, king Edward divided it into shires. Some of the old Welsh laws he retained, others he altered, and some he entirely rejected. He also instituted courts of judicature, similar to those of England.

The principality was thus governed: the prince held a court of chancery and exchequer in the castle of Caernarvon, for North Wales, and had a judge, or justice there, who adminstered justice to the whole of the inhabitants of this division. A similar court was holden in the castle of Caermarthen, for South Wales, which had likewise its justice. The courts holden by these justices, in their respective provinces, were called the courts of great sessions. Here causes of every description, within the respective provinces, were heard and determined. On the creation of every new prince, there were granted by the people of the province, to the prince, in acknowledgment of his investiture, certain sums of money, called by them the *Myses*. These were also considered as paid to the prince for his allowance of former customs, and as procuring pardon for offences previously committed. The sum of the *Myses*, for the county of Caermarthen, was about eight hundred marks; and for the county of Cardigan, about six hundred marks.—Besides the great courts, there were also holden inferior courts, or tourrs, as in England, called, by some, courts of petty sessions. There were also in the several courts, inferior to these. In case of error in judgment of any of these courts, redress was always to be had by a writ of false judgment, in the superior court. And in erroneous judgment, in these superior courts, redress was had either from the judgment of what was called a special justice of itinerance, or from the parliament of England, but never in the English courts of justice at Westminster.

The Government of the Marches of Wales.

It appears from various ancient documents, that after the conquest of England by the Normans, King William placed several of his Norman nobility on the confines of Wales, and gave power to them to make such conquests in Wales as they were able. Leaving them by this means to provide territory for themselves, and thus also endeavouring, in part, to reduce the Welsh into his subjection. The lands thus seized by his followers were to be holden of the crown of England, *in capite*. This also induced several of the English nobility, who held lands on the borders of Wales, to make incursions into the principality. Many of the adjoining parts of Wales became thus wrested from the Welsh, and were called Baronies Marches. By this means, Robert Fitzhamond acquired the whole county of Glamorgan. Barnard Newmarsh obtained the county of Brecknock, and established his conquest by marriage with a Welsh woman. These were all holden *in capite* of the crown of England; but that the conquerors, or their posterity, should not be deprived of them, the lands thus obtained were created Baronies Marches, and had a kind of Palatine jurisdiction erected in each of them, which had power to administer justice to their tenants in the respective territories. The king being their supreme lord, where their own jurisdiction failed, they sought redress in the English courts of law. This was the state of the government of the Marches of Wales, till after the conquest of the whole country by Edward I.

The first council that was established in the Marches of Wales, appears to have been about the 17th of Edward IV. when the Prince of Wales was sent to the Marches under the care of his uncle Lord Rivers. At this time also, John, Lord Bishop of Worcester, was appointed lord president of the council.

Prince Arthur, the son of Henry VII. in the seventeenth year of his father's reign, went into Wales. At this time, Dr. Smith, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, the founder of Brasen Nose College, Oxford, was president of the council. This person continued president till the fourth year of the reign of Henry the VIII. when Geoffry Blyth, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, succeeded him.

Mary, the eldest daughter of Henry the VIII. bore the title of Princess of Wales, although no patent of her creation is now to be found. Under her, John Voysye, L.L.D. afterwards bishop of Exeter, was the president. To him succeeded Rowland, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.

This was the state of the government of the Marches till the twenty-seventh year of Henry VIII.

By a statute made in this year, the principality and dominion of Wales became annexed to the realm of England; and the same jurisdiction and govern-

ment;

ment; and a similar administration of justice was adopted as was used in this kingdom. All the Welsh laws, and most of the peculiar customs and tenures, were by this statute entirely abolished.

By this statute also, (since the whole of Wales was divided into no more than eight counties, and since there was much of the country that was not included in any of these counties,) four new counties were made; namely, those of Radnor, Brecknock, Montgomery, and Denbigh. By the same act, and by another in the thirty-fourth of Henry the Eighth, the whole of the counties were also subdivided into hundreds. The Marches now became annexed, partly to England, and partly to the above new counties of Wales. This was done principally, (since nearly all the Baronies Marches were at that time in the hands of the king), on account of the murders, riots, and enormities that were continually committed there, and the difficulty of punishing the offenders, from their escaping from one Barony into another.

It was also ordained of the said counties, that each should send one knight, and each county-town should send one burgess, to the English parliament.

By the act of the 34th Henry VIII. the twelve counties of Wales were placed under the following jurisdiction:

The counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery, were under the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice of Chester, who had an annual allowance of one hundred pounds.

The counties of Caernarvon, Anglesey, and Merioneth, were placed in the jurisdiction of the Justice of North Wales, who had fifty pounds per annum.

The counties of Radnor, Brecknock, and Glamorgan, had their own Justice, who had fifty pounds.

The counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, had also their own Justice, who had likewise fifty pounds per annum.

By an act of parliament passed in the 28th of Elizabeth, another Justice was added to each of the above.

To the respective courts of these judges, the same authority was annexed, as that possessed by the court of King's-bench, in England: with this exception, that in these courts, pleas of every description were allowed to be heard and determined.

To each of the circuits was allowed a seal for the sealing of all writs, commissions, &c. issued in the respective circuits.

The seal for the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery, was directed to be kept by the chamberlain of the county of Denbigh.

That for Caernarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesey, was to be lodged with the chamberlain of North Wales.

The seal for the counties of Radnor, Brecknock, and Glamorgan, was committed to the care of the steward, and chamberlain of Brecknock.

The seal for Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and Cardiganshire, was lodged with the chamberlain of South Wales.

The justices were directed to visit each of the counties of their respective circuits, twice in the year, and in each to sit six days, for the hearing and determining of causes, &c. The place of sitting was to be appointed by them, and to be proclaimed fifteen days before. These sittings were to be called the Great Sessions. In case of erroneous judgment, an appeal would lie to the court of King's-bench, at Westminster.

The following were the officers, &c. ordained for the said Great Sessions, in each of the circuits.

A chamberlain, who was the treasurer of the prince's revenue, and the keeper of the seal.

An attorney and solicitor-general.

A prothonotary, or chief register, who drew all the pleadings, and entered and ingrossed all the fines.

A clerk of the crown, who drew and ingrossed all judgments and proceedings in criminal causes. This, and the above office, were in the appointment of the king.

A marshal, to attend the persons of the judges from court to court.

A cryer of the court, to call such persons into court whose appearance was necessary, and to keep silence in the court.

In each of the circuits there were also created, by commission under the great seal of England, justices of the peace. The chief of these was called custos rotulorum: he had the care of all the records, &c. of the county. Two of these justices, one of them of the *quorum*, were to hold petty sessions, for the punishment of smaller offences.

Besides the above officers, there was also ordained for each county, a clerk of the peace, for the entering and ingrossing of all the proceedings before these justices.

Each county had its sheriff, (that is, according

according to the Saxon derivation of the name, shire reeve, minister, or bailiff of the county.) He was considered the executor of all the precepts of the courts of law. In his judicial capacity, he held twice a year a court called the Sheriff's tourne In this court, all offences were inquired into that were committed against the common law, and were not forbidden by act of parliament. This was a criminal court. He also held a county court, in which he determined petty civil causes, under the value of forty shillings: this court was holden once a month. The office of sheriff was made annual; and three persons were ordered every year to be named by the lord-president, the council, and justices of Wales; or three of them, of which the president was to be one. Of these three persons, thus nominated, the king elected one.

Each county had an officer called an *Escheator*, who seized for the king all forfeited lands, goods, &c. This person was to make inquest into the death of the king's tenants, and the descent of their lands; and in case of infants being left without guardians, to take their persons and property into his wardship. This officer was appointed by the lord-treasurer of England, by the advice of the lord-president, the council, and justices of Wales, or three of them, of which the lord-president was to be one.

In each of the counties were also ordained two other officers, called coroners, or crowners; these were to make enquiry into all sudden deaths, and to record the same. These were appointed by the freeholders of the counties, by virtue of a writ issued from the Court of Chancery, "De coronatione elegende."

And as each county was divided into several hundreds, it was also ordered, that two sufficient gentlemen should be appointed constables of every hundred. In each hundred, the sheriff was also to appoint a sufficient person, to be his bailiff of that hundred, who was always also to attend the justices at their courts of sessions.

The Government of the Marches of Wales, after the Statutes of 27th and 34th Henry VIII.

By the statute of the 34th Henry VIII. it was further ordained, that the president and council of the Marches of Wales, with all their officers, should continue as before the passing of the act. At this time, Rowland Lee, the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, was president. He was succeeded in 35th Henry VIII. by Richard Sampson, bishop of Chester, who was afterwards removed to Litchfield and Coventry. In 2d Edward VI. John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Duke of Northumberland, was created lord-president of the Marches, which office he held only two years, being then succeeded by Sir William Herbert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, who continued till 1st Mary, when Nicholas Heath, bishop of Worcester, and afterwards archbishop of York, and lord-chancellor of England, obtained the office. On his removal, Sir William Herbert, then Earl of Pembroke, again succeeded; and he continued in the office three years, when Gilbert Borne, bishop of Bath and Wells, was appointed. In the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, Sir John Williams, Lord Williams, of Tame, was created president; but he dying in the year of his creation, was followed by Sir Henry Sidney, knight of the garter. During the twenty-four years that he held the office, he was resident above eight in Ireland; and in his absence, his vice-president was, John Bishop, of Worcester; and afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. After Sir Henry Sidney, his son-in-law, Henry, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded; and in the 44th of Elizabeth, Lord Zouch was created lord-president. This person was in office at the time the manuscript was written.

The president and council of Wales, had power to hear and determine all causes and matters assigned to them, by instructions under the king's own hand.

The council assisting the president, consisted of the Chief Justice of Chester, and three of the Justices of Wales. Besides these, which were called the ordinaries, there were other persons, both lords and knights, and others learned in the laws, (extraordinaries) called in to assist, whenever the president considered it necessary. These were paid six shillings and six-pence a day each, during the time of their attendance.

Other officers were a clerk of the council, a clerk of the signet, and a registrar. These offices were, by Queen Elizabeth, allowed to be united, and they were executed by deputy. There were also a remembrancer, an attorney, a solicitor, a goaler, two messengers, and a sergeant at arms.

The following are extracts from memorandums of covenants entered into, in the year 1534, betwixt the stewards, the

the constable, and lieutenant of the lordship of Oswestry, concerning the better government of the lordships of Powys, and Oswestry.

"1534.—Edw. Sutton, Lord Dudley and Powys, and Rafe Brereton, squier, stewards of the lordshipp of Oswestree; Edward Treuor, constable of the same lordshipp; and John Treuor, lieutenant there, are bound each to other to performe, and fullfill the diuers covenants, &c.

"To keepe a day of March between Powys and Oswastree lordshipp, before the last of July next.

"To come and vew, and then redresse all such murthers, felonys, and other offences, committed and done by the tenants and inhabitants, of either of the sayd lordshipps, against other, according to the forme of the March.

"If that any person, or persons, henceforth answerable in that one countree, committ or doe open felonie in that other countree, that then the officers of that countree, where he or they so doing be maisters, shall take the offender or offenders, and send hym or them there, as the offence shall be done, to be punished according to his demeritt.

"If any person or persons, of the one cuntrey, hereafter lett, vex, or trouble any person or persons, of the other cuntrey, to pursue any goods or cattle fro him or them taken, that then he or they so doinge, shall be taken and kept in ward without bayle or maynprise, unto such tyme that he or they letted and vexed, shall be contented or payd of his goods or cattell.

"If any goods or cattell hereafter be stolne from the one cuntrey to the other by ignorant persons, and there trackt, the tenants and inhabitants shall pay for the cattell, within fifteen days then next ensuing; or four of the best of the sayd tenants remayne in ward without bayle or maynprise, unto the tyme the execution be payd," &c.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

CARDINAL MAZARIN.

THE following is a statement of the property given by the Cardinal to the Duke and Duchess de Mazarin, as well by the marriage settlement as by his will and codicil:—

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
1. The Duchy of Mazarin, and its dependancies, valued at 950,000 livres	39,583	6	8
2. In ready money, to purchase an estate, 1,200,008 livres	50,000	0	0
3. Right in the salt mines at Branage, 40,000 livres per ann. 1666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			
4. Half of the palace Mazarin, 500,000 livres	20,833	6	8
5. Half of the statues, 150,000 livres	6,250	0	0
6. The territories and lordships in Alsace, viz. Betford, Tannes, Dalkirg, D'Elles, the County of Ferret, and the Domains of La Fere, Marle, and Ham, upwards of 130,000 livres per ann. 5416*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			
7. The charges and government of Brisac and of Alsace, La Fere, Vincennes, and the grand Bailiwick of Haguenau, upwards of 100,000 livres per ann. 4166*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*			
8. Furniture, valued at 1,800,000 livres	75,000	0	0
9. Bonds and other securities for money paid to the Duke by the Executors, 6,000,000	250,000	0	0
	441,666	13	4
Annual value of the estates, 11,250*l.* which, at 20 years purchase, gives	225,000	0	0
Grand Total	666,666	13	4

JOHNSON

JOHNSON AND BAILEY.

Bailey's explanation of thunder, must yield, in point of beauty and intelligence, to Dr. Johnson's definition of a boy, viz. "*A Man-child, not a Girl.*"

THE PENTATEUCH.

Amongst the Jews, every man was obliged to write over with his own hand, once in his life, the books of the law. *Kings* were obliged to write them twice.

ANACREON.

The first French translation of Anacreon was by Mademoiselle le Fevre, daughter of M. Daciers' literary preceptor. She afterwards attempted translations of Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Euripides.

OPERAS.

The first Opera that appeared in France was by *Perrin*, a translator of Virgil.

TRAGEDIES.

The first Tragedy that appeared in France, and also in Italy, was *Sophonisba.*

PATER-NOSTER

Pope Adrian the Fourth, who was the son of Robert Breakspeare, of Abbot's Langton, in Hertfordshire, presented the following translation of the Lord's Prayer to Henry the Second:

"Ure fader in hevene riche
Thi name be haliid everliche,
Thou bring us to thi michilblisce,
Thi wil to wirche ther us wisse,
Als hit is in hevene ido
Ever in erth ben hit also,
That heli brede yat lastyth ay,
Thou sende hiouse yis ilke day,
Forgiv ous al yat we havith don,
Als we forgiv och oder mon,
Ne let ous falle in no foundinge,
Ak schilde ous fro ye foule thinge.
Amene."

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURES.

During the submission of England to the Papal yoke, ecclesiastical censures were rigidly imposed, and implicitly obeyed. An eminent instance of this occurred in the reign of Henry the Fifth, when the wives of Lord Strange and Sir John Tressel, "*striving for place*" at St. Dunstan's church during divine service, their husbands and attendants at length engaged in the affray. The quarrel soon became general; many were wounded, and one man actually killed. The delinquents, however, were quickly secured, and the service of the church immediately suspended. After due examination, Lord and Lady Strange being adjudged by the archbishop of Canterbury to be the aggressors, were commanded to do public penance, which they thus performed. The officiating priest of St. Dunstan's led the procession, after whom walked his lordship's servants, partly unclothed; then followed Lord Strange, bare-headed, carrying a lighted taper; his lady bare-footed; and last of all the archdeacon. In this order they proceeded from St. Pauls, where the sentence was pronounced, to St. Dunstan's, where the lady, at the ceremony of rehallowing the church, filled all the vessels with water, and presented at the altar an ornament of ten pounds value, while Lord Strange gave a pix of silver that cost half that sum.

RICHARD THE THIRD,

in the second year of his reign, being hard pressed for pecuniary supplies, borrowed various sums of money from the aldermen, and other principal citizens of London, to whom certain pledges were then delivered by his "*Chaplen Chaterton,*" that were never afterwards redeemed. Among these was the helmet of the late King his brother, adorned with a rich garniture of gold, precious stones and pearls; cups of gold, also decorated with pearls and other jewels, and the twelve apostles of silver gilt, which had previously ornamented his private chapel. For this accommodation he presented to the chamber of London a rich gold cup and cover, set with diamonds and pearls, "valued at an hundred marks."

MR. JUSTICE BULLER.

The learned judge, being on the Welsh circuit, previous to opening the assizes at C—, attended divine service. When the honest Welsh curate came to the passage in the *Te Deum*, "We believe that thou shalt come to be our Judge," he turned towards his lordship, and as he concluded the sentence, made him a most profound bow.

INTREPIDITY.

At the battle of Minden, a corps of French grenadiers, commanded by M. de St. Perer, being exposed to a battery that carried off whole files at once; St. Perer wishing them not to fall back, rode slowly in front of the line, with his snuff-box in his hand, and said, "Well, my boys, what's the matter, eh—Cannon? Well, it kills you, it kills you, that's all, my boys—march on and never mind it."

MRS. GLASSE.

The System of Cookery, published under

under the name of Mrs. Glasse, was written by Dr. Hill, who as author, dramatic poet, and physician, would scarcely get "salt to his porridge;" but the receipt for making it procured him many a dinner.

MOTIVES FOR MAKING WAR.

The ambassador of the Grand Signior, at the Court of France, during the reign of Henry IV. in the greatest heat of the league, offered military aid to his Majesty. Various were the motives assigned by politicians for such an offer by the Sublime Porte. All their conjectures were however wide of the mark; for on the ambassador being asked the reason, he answered, "That his master naturally hated the *word league*."

MONTESQUIEU.

When Montesquieu's Persian Letters appeared, they had such a prodigious run, that the booksellers used to stop every one they met, with "Write me some Persian letters."

INDIVIDUM VAGUM, &c.

This term, as well as *Individuum in Genere, Individuum Entis, Unum Substantie, Unum Entis, Individuum Insignitum, Individuum Individui*, was applied to the pronoun *Hoc*, *this*, in the Vulgate Translation of "*Hoc* est corpus meum," "*This* is my body;" the words used by Christ in consecrating the bread. This *Hoc* has been the source of most extraordinary controversy and opinions. Gerson, (*Contr. Floret. li.* 4.) says, this pronoun *Hoc* signifies the substance of the bread. Occam (*in* 4 *Sent dist.* 13.) says, this pronoun *Hoc* has relation to the body of Christ; but this is repelled by Holcot, (*in* 4 *Sent. quæ.* 3.) who says, that if so, Christ must say, "My body is my body," which is childish and vain. Peter Alliacensis (*in* 4 *Sent. dist.* 13. *quæ.* 5.) says, *Hoc* points out the body of Christ; *otherwise Christ's saying is not true!!!* Thomas Aquinas (*in* 4. *Sent. dist.* 8. *art.* 16.) says, *Hoc*, that is to say, this thing contained under these forms is my body. All these expositions *kicked up the first dust*, it being discovered that Christ's body was thus made present *before the words of consecration*. Joh. de Burgo (*De Forma Verbor. Requisita, &c. ca.* 4.) then sapiently steps in, as *Sir Oracle*, to settle the Proteus character of this shuffling *Hoc* with a disjunctive. "*Hoc*, he says, This thing that either is present already under these forms, or anon will be present, is my body." But the childishness of the exposition, "My body is or shall be my body" still remaining, Holcot, (*ubi sup.*) entered the lists by observing, that the pronoun *Hoc* signified a certain thing, that was indifferently common, as well to the bread as to Christ's body. This did not do, for what was this indifferent thing? Durand, (*lib.* 4) most miserably hampered with these difficulties, gets out of the scrape with "Some say that this pronoun *Hoc* signifieth *nothing at all*, but is put materially and absolutely without any manner of signification!!! This was playing an engine with oil instead of water to suppress a fire; for if this word *Hoc* signified nothing at all, what power could it have to effect consecration? A pretty weighty objection, but of no force with two *wise-acres*, who followed. The first, Innocentius (*De Off. Miss. pars* iii. *c.* 6. *c.* 14.) says, that Christ consecrated the sacrament *not by these words*, "This is my *body*," but by his blessing that went before!!! Absurdum per absurdius! The second, Duns Scotus, says, this sentence, "This is my body," is *not the sentence of consecration*, neither as it is *true*, nor as it is *false*, but *only* as it is a sentence *neuter* between both, that is to say, neither *true* nor *false!!!* At last a Drawcansir, in great rage and fury, gives the whole *Hoc* controversy a *knock-down* blow. This was Dr. Steph. Gardiner, who, in the "*Devil's Sophistry*," *fol.* 24, says, "Christ spake plainly, This is my body, making demonstration of the bread;" and treats all the learned doctors with great scorn.

DAVID RIZZIO.

Bishop Jewel (in his *View of a Seditious Bull, p.* 16.) says, that he was a state tool, placed in the queen's confidence by Pope Pius, and lost his life "through taking upon him to rule the queene there, and seeking all means to digrace and disquiet the nobles, and to undoe that country."

WILL. HAFFLIGINENSIS,

in his sermon (*De Adventu*) expounds the text, "Seek the Lord, while he may be found," by saying, "He is found in the material church of stone: there he is hidden under the form of bread." This writer lived anno 1300.

COUNCILS.

Peter Crab, the compiler of the Councils, complains, that the copies from whence he took them were strangely corrupt, *and not one of them agreeing with the other.*

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE DESERTED PARSONAGE.

BY J. LYNCH, ESQ.

MARK* where yon steeple rears its simple spire,
Where all the village train, with awe, retire,
To lift their grateful orisons on high,
To him, whose awful mandate rules the sky.
I love to see the long procession glide
Across the mead, or up the green-hill's side,
To that plain edifice, whose folding-door
Expands admissible to rich and poor:
The house of HIM, who no distinction knows,
But that which Virtue's sacred pow'r bestows.
Behind† the church a tott'ring mansion bends,
Whose mould'ring wall a sudden lapse portends;
Rank weeds enclose its entrance; and each stone
Is with excrescent damps and moss o'ergrown:
Its garden waste, its lawn o'er-run with briar;
Its once pellucid fount, a bed of mire.
There desolation reigns—no human sound
The long-deserted lonely rooms resound:
No guest, with champing steed and hasty hoof,
Approaches now the hospitable roof;
That rifted roof, wide opening to the sky;
Totters at every blast that blusters by.

Alas! the Parsonage!—"Alas! the shame"—
Methinks I hear some hoary swain exclaim,
"A time there was, when yonder mould'ring dome
Was Peace and Charity's selected home.
How cheerful to the eye its front arose!
There crept the Woodbine, and here bloom'd the Rose.
There droop'd the virgin Lily's pensive head;
And here Carnations glow'd with streaky red.
There stood of ancient Elms a stately row,
Now by the unrelenting axe laid low:
And here, as gently slop'd the smiling lawn,
Started at ev'ry breeze, the trembling Fawn.
Methinks, ev'n now, in yon sequester'd way,
Where hazel clumps exclude the noon-tide ray,
Our lost lamented past'ral friend I view,
As wont, some pious reverie pursue.
O! what a man was he?—what charms of sense
Could round such tranquil happiness dispense.
Each sun, that on his works delighted shone,
Saw him neglect, for others' ease, his own:
Each lib'ral sentiment that warm'd his breast,
A friend in ev'ry human form confest:
No narrow selfish prejudice confin'd,
His noble, free, disinterested mind.
To ev'ry sect alike his bounty flow'd;
His love for all mankind unceasing glow'd:
For as the sun its genial warmth imparts,
Alike to barren and to fertile parts,
So would he dedicate to all his care,
And portion of his love to all a share:
Good, without pride; and learn'd, without conceit;
Skill'd to check riot, or suppress debate;
No match declar'd—no contract was begun,
Nor mother gave her maid, nor sire his son;
Till first their past'ral Friend the choice approv'd;
His sanction was the prize for those that lov'd.
Beneath his care dark Melancholy smil'd,
By soothing arguments of woe beguil'd:
Despair grew calm, and Sorrow's rankling dart
Was blunted by his soft persuasive art.
The wretch by persecuting Conscience stung
Drank Peace and Hope from his enliv'ning tongue;
That tongue whose harmonizing sounds would flow
A magic talisman for ev'ry woe.

Alas! one fatal eve, by duty led,
He sought with godly zeal the fev'rish bed
Of fell disease—he sought to cheer the hour
Of harpy Death's inevitable pow'r;
But can my falt'ring voice our mis'ry tell?
A victim to his gen'rous pains he fell;
He fell (but rests in ev'ry heart inurn'd)
Wet with the tears of all; belov'd and mourn'd!

Ah! sad reverse——a stripling of the gown
Now holds the vicarage, but lives in town.
In scenes of gay volupt'ousness he strays,
And spends in revelry both nights and days.
While yonder dome, slow mould'ring into dust,
Admits each pelting show'r and vagrant gust."
Methinks I hear the swain—his deep-drawn sigh!
I mark the rising sorrow swell his eye;
And as I bid farewell, and turn the vale,
Reflection ponders on his mournful tale.

* From Poems about to be published.

† The Author has seen a Parsonage-house in Yorkshire, which answered this description.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY KIRKE WHITE, LATE OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

AND is his happy spirit fled?
Is Henry number'd with the dead?
How weeps the Muse!!! her harp unstrung
Upon the willows she has hung.
Who can forbear to shed a tear,
Over the grave of one so dear?
Illustrious Bard! I pray thee, say,
What Muse attun'd thy well-known lay?
Did in thy ardent bosom glow,
And in mellifluous numbers flow?

He

He now invokes her aid, who sings
Thy worth, and his poor tribute brings;
Although in such an artless lay,
In strains such as his numbers may.
We know, alas! that thou (full well)
A martyr to thy studies fell.
Whilst others fast were lock'd in sleep,
Thy nightly vigils thou didst keep.
When with affliction sorely prest,
Thy busy mind could find no rest.
Could midnight's silent hours but speak,
They'd tell, that, while upon thy cheek
Appear'd the marks of dire disease,
Consumption had begun to seize
Thy frame, still was thy mind intent
On knowledge, and still closely bent
On the great business of thy days,
To gain the meed of well-earn'd praise.
How soon, alas! his race is run!
How soon his fleeting days are gone!!!

IL NIDO DEGLI AMORI.

IF admiration be thine end or aim,
Already, my Irene, is it thine;
But quit the vain attempt, to waken love,
In such a froward, captious heart as mine.

Charming thou art, and amiable too;
Nay, beauteous in *my* eyes thou e'er wilt be;
But charms, nor beauty, of themselves alone,
Have pow'r enough to weave a chain for me.

If, in thine heart, the envied place to fill,
(A boon of thine own off'ring), I decline;
O still let Censure, hasty to decide,
Suspend her judgment in a case like mine!

For, sweet Irene, by my hopes of bliss!
Within the dear enclosure of thy breast,
Strangely prolific, beyond word or thought,
A host of little Loves have built their nest.

One little flutterer, with toil begins
To poise himself in air, and "win his way;"
Another, from his narrow tomb, the shell,
To force a ready passage into day.

Meat to the newly born the *elder* bring, —
With lavish zeal, for this their callow brood;
These too, in turn, a *lesser* offspring guard,
Who cling to them, and clamour for their good.

E'en to the eye, the gathering croud appears,
To swell its numbers, and increase the throng;
Count'ess already, and enough to foil,
The sage Archytas, theme of ancient song.

They are of every *colour*, that the morn,
When brib'd by Iris to restrain her tears,
Puts on, half-pleas'd, and of a present vain,
Which not a goddess in Olympus wears.

One seems with *violet* to tinge his wings,
Another's lily pinions mock the snow:
Some wear the "livery," of sober *brown*,
And others with the bright *vermilion* glow.

Nay, e'en of *grey* fantastic! are there some,
As wayward Fancy chuses to assume;
The *golden* pinion is not always best,
Yet does it triumph o'er each other plume.

Of different humours are these stripling foes,
And all at variance ever are they found;
One ponders in his mind, and silent is,
Another candid, prattles without bound.

One, on his care-worn and suspicious brow,
His sculptur'd grief, engraven deep, displays;
Another's happiness, as firmly fix'd,
Each smiling feature to the eye betrays.

One, with the eloquence of grief, intreats,
Another arms with threat his swiftly-moving eye;
One haughtily demands, *another* takes;
One dearly loves to steal, but fears to try.

One, from his rival, strives to snatch the bow,
Or of his torch another to beguile;
E'en, from his eyelids, one has lost the band!
Still they intrigue, and still are friends the while.

Each, of his fellow has a mutual dread,
All to each other bear a deadly hate;
Yet still they throng around, and still unite,
As if one common tie had bound their fate.

Amid such tumult, such eternal din,
And didst thou hope that I cou'd ever dwell?
In vain that idle hope, believe me, girl,
My peace and blest repose I love too well.

That chirping too, so shrill, that prattle loud,
Which tire the ear, and everlasting are;
That ceaseless flutter, which offends the eye;
Not half a moment ever could I bear.

A better choice, in truth, my dearest girl,
It now becomes both you and me to make.
Go, seek those youths, who more obedient are,
And hearts which languish for thy beauteous sake.

I, in return, a calmer spot will chuse;
And since 'tis granted to all human-kind,
That mode to follow which their fancy suits,
Keep thou thy "nest," but let repose be mine.

But, ah! what Deity protects thy form!
How far more fair thy destiny will be!
Thou canst indulge thy passion to its fill,
And with a freedom, too, unknown to me.

Simple and changing lovers are *thy* choice;
But for the *constant* 'tis, alas! *I* care:
The perjur'd and the changeable abound,
But tell me where the fond and faithful are?

IL

IL NOME.

O DARLING object of Apollo's care!
The name of her who causes all my smart;
For whom I die, upon thy trunk I write,
As Love has grav'd it on my grief-worn heart.

O! as thy leaves eternally remain,
May beauteous Chloris keep her faith to me!
But, ah! forbid! that all my cares and sighs
Should be unfruitful, and in vain, like thee!

Now, now Ambitious Plant, if *now* thou canst,
High into air thy new-born branches throw;
So with thy honour'd trunk, her much-lov'd name,
Together, and co-equally, shall grow.

Round thee, the Nymphs, whose mansion is the stream;
Round thee, the Deities of woodbine bowers;
And all the Rural Gods, with song and dance,
As every Spring returns, shall spend their hours.

To thee, the knotted Oak, the taller Pine,
The Elm, the Ivy (meed of song), shall yield,
Ida's broad Palm, the storm-bred Alpine Oak,
With all the leafy tenants of the field.

No other leaf shall girt my flowing hair,
Nor will I sing, but stretch'd beneath thy shade;
Thou shalt alone be witness of my sighs,
To thee confession of my love be made.

For thee, may Heav'n eternal sunshine wear!
Nor disappointed Lover near thee weep!
'Mid thy green leaves, no bird of omen foul
Be seen, but Philomel her vigils keep!

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE Chemists of England have their attention at this moment directed to the very important experiments of Mr. Professor Davy, who has so ably investigated the decomposing powers of a principle, which, viewed in all its varieties, exceeds any heretofore suspected as capable of being employed as a chemical agent. Indeed, when we consider what has been already accomplished by the judicious application of Galvanism, and in hands so competent, there is scarcely room left for us to doubt, but that the science of *Chemistry*, or *Chemico-electric Science*, as this eminent analist terms it, will now proceed with a rapidity proportioned to the means, which can at length be brought to bear upon matter in every form. We cherish, indeed, the strongest hopes, that the next session of the Royal Society of London will commence a very brilliant career, and more auspiciously for sciences than any session which has yet preceded, as connected with the labours of that very learned body. The importance of the extension of these principles of just science is of the utmost consequence, not merely to the man of science, but to all the different departments of the arts; and the important results, as connected even with the principles of various manufactures, will be from such extension incalculable. For it has been almost proved to a demonstration, that every compound concrete substance yields up with great readiness its elementary principles to this new power, which in many instances are separated and carried by invisible circulation to a distance from each other; and this occurs even where the materials of such unsuspected compounds were supposed to be united by the most powerful forces of affinity or chemical attraction. We heartily wish, (what with no ill-grounded hope we trust must speedily happen,) that a continuation of success may attend such honourable labours. And we congratulate ourselves, that in their department the philosophers of our own country have deservedly and decidedly the lead; and they have gone too far to stop!

While Mr. Davy, and most of his philosophical and chemical contemporaries, are ardently pursuing the novel powers thus furnished, of separating bodies into their constituent parts by the Galvanic influence, or attempting to approximate towards the real elementary principles of all matter, whether in organic or organized, others are as strenuously engaged in maintaining some very remarkable theories; and when we look at the character of the party to whom we allude, and his just eminence as a chemical operator and man of science, we cannot but give every attention to the indefatigability and ingenuity of Mr. Hume. This gentleman, from some peculiarities in the characteristics of *silex*, apprehends

hends that this substance is not a simple earth, as it has been hitherto supposed and classed by modern chemists, but the acidifying principle, *oxygen*, in an actually concrete state; since he conceives that not only lime, but the whole list of the earths, differ so manifestly in their nature and properties from *silex*, that, according to our author, it would appear preposterous to associate them in the same class. The earths possess the powers of alkaline bodies neutralizing the acids, and forming with each species peculiar neutral salts; having all that distinctly marked attraction for acids which the alkalies themselves have. "Silex," says he, "on the contrary, has not only no such character, but in all its combinations it acts rather the part of an acid, and prefers evidently an alkali, an earth, or a metal, to any acid whatever; and the most complete combinations are those in which this element predominates." See Monthly Magazine for June, p. 185. The author is, we apprehend, right in conjecturing that any controversy to which this perfectly novel notion might give birth, will be speedily dissipated by the transcendental, the omnipotent powers and agency of the Voltaïc Electricity. However it may terminate, Mr. Hume is entitled to every praise for his persevering in a course so eccentric, and for giving a new and quite opposite character and designation to *silex* than has heretofore been thought of by chemists; and which, though it may not be just, yet such is the present condition of the science, that the contrary of what he has advanced cannot be maintained. But more are busied on this important topic; and the dispute must be speedily put to rest. We shall think it altogether premature to offer our opinion, in the present state of the question. Severe experiment will, as it ought, decide. With the conclusion of the session of parliament, the hopes of Mr. Windsor, and those who had applied for the certain exclusive privileges, under the name of the *Gas Light and Coke Company*, were suspended, by the Bill having been lost. We are, however, well convinced, that this subject is by no means condemned to eternal oblivion. The potent and gratefully-splendid illumination, producible by a fit employment of the purified gaseous combustible products of common coal, has excited the admiration of all who have beheld it. There are, it is true, many obstacles to conquer, before it ought to be expected that apparatus of so simple, safe, and certain a nature, could be devised, as would render the application of this principle part of our constant domestic economy. It was requisite that cheapness should be connected with simplicity, utility, and effect. A graduate of the university, and a well-known public lecturer, Dr. Stancliffe, of Cambridge, has completely accomplished these objects: and the means by which his end has been attained, are applicable to other departments of practical utility. We can at present only announce, that the results of his labours are about to be laid before the public; and we shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating all that is valuable and interesting on this subject.

The Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke has in the press a Dictionary of Antiquities, general and local, on the plan of the French dictionary in the *Encyclopédie Methodique*. It will include the antiquities of all nations, as well as those of Great Britain, and will be illustrated with plates.

Literary Intelligence.—A new edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis is in the press, with corrections, and considerable additions.

A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution is nearly ready for publication: it is methodically arranged, with an alphabetical index, and will serve for an index to any library.

The Rev. Richard Cecil being disabled by his infirmities, has entrusted the publication of his works to his friend, Mr. Pratt. They will form three volumes octavo, each independent of the others. One will contain the *Memoirs* of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, John Bacon, esq. R. A. and the Rev. John Newton. This volume is considerably advanced in the press, the Memoirs of Mr. Cadogan being finished. It will contain portraits of Mr. Cecil's three friends, and will appear in the autumn. A second volume will consist of *Miscellanies;* and will contain the different sermons and tracts which have been already separately printed, with a few pieces which have not yet appeared. A third volume will contain a selection from a very considerable number of *Sermons*, taken down accurately in short-hand, from Mr. C.'s preaching, by a friend. The Miscellanies will probably be published about Christmas, and the Sermons in the spring.

The Works of the neglected and *despised*, but illustrious, James Barry, ex-professor of painting in the Royal Academy:

demy; containing his Discourses at the Royal Academy; his Observations on different Works of Art in Italy and France; his Letter to the Dilletanti Society; and his Correspondence; is in the press.

Dr. CLARKE's expected Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c. &c. will be published without further delay.

The Second Volume of Caledonia; or, an Historical and Topographical Account of North Britain, from the most ancient to the present times; with a Dictionary of Places, chorographical and philological, by GEORGE CHALMERS, F.R.S. and S.A. is in forwardness.

A complete Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, from Columbus to the present time, will be published in twenty-eight volumes.

Mr. BENTHAM has two works in the press, one under the title of *Elements of the Art of Packing, as applied to Juries;* and the other under the title of *Perils of the Press.*

The Royal College of Physicians have given a recent instance of liberality, not less creditable to themselves than honourable to the object, by electing Dr. Adams, the author of a well-known treatise on "Morbid Poisons," with no other academic form than the customary examination.

Mr. CYRUS NEDDING has a volume of Poems in the press, which will make their appearance early this month, in a foolscap octavo size.

A History of Plymouth, by a Society of Gentlemen of that town, is in a state of forwardness, and will be published in a few months. The origin and progress of the town, together with the siege in the reign of Charles I. will be minutely detailed.

Mr. WILLIAMSON's Treatise, entitled A Companion and Guide to the Laws of England, will be ready for publication next month.

Mr. DOUGLAS, author of the Art of Drawing in Perspective upon Mathematical Principles, and of a collection of Mathematical Tables, by which an angle is obtained to degrees, minutes, seconds, and thirds, by a more easy and accurate method than by any other tables, is now preparing An Enquiry into the present State of the Elements of Mathematics, or Euclid's Elements; in which the inaccuracies, and in many instances the absurdities, introduced into them by some modern writers, are clearly pointed out, and confuted, upon mathematical principles.

A new edition of ROWE's Doctrine of Fluxions, is in the press.

A second edition of Mr. DAVIS's Key to Bonnycastle's Algebra, corrected to the last edition; and a fifth of the same gentleman's treatise on Land Surveying, are also in the press.

Mr. J. WILSON, surgeon, late of Guy's Hospital, will speedily publish Pharmacopeia Chirurgia, or Formulæ of the different Hospitals.

The Rev. JAMES WILMOT ORMSBY, chaplain on the staff of the army, will shortly publish, in two octavo volumes, an Account of the Operations of the British army in Spain and Portugal, and of the State and Sentiments of the Inhabitants during the campaigns of 1808-9, in a series of letters.

In a short time will be published, in one volume, small folio, *Cromwelliana*, or Anecdotes from Authentic Documents, illustrative of the character of Oliver Cromwell and his Family.

The Posthumous Works of the late Rev. JOHN SKINNER, of Longside, Aberdeenshire, will shortly be published in two octavo volumes. A third, containing a collection of the author's poetry, will also speedily appear.

Translations of the Voyage of Discovery to the South Seas, by order of Bonaparte—of the Journey to Pekin, of M. de Guignes, French Resident in China—and of the Travels in Turkey and Persia, by M. de Gardanne, brother of the French ambassador in the latter country, are in the press.

A Vindication of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore, by his brother, JAMES MOORE, Esq. is expected to appear next month.

Mr. THOMAS VAUGHAN has in the press a third volume of the work entitled Fashionable Follies, published by him in 1781.

Mr. ROCHE, of Sudbury, has nearly ready for the press, a novel, in two volumes, entitled Alfred, or the Victim of Perfidy.

The *Assassin of Glenroy*, or the Axis of Life, a novel, by the author of Sir Owen Glendour, and other tales, will speedily make its appearance.

The *Pulpit*, or a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent *popular* Preachers for 1809, will appear in a few days.

It

It is computed, on the lowest calculation, that there are not less than thirty converted Jews of both sexes in his Majesty's dominions. At the last meeting of the missionary society was read a letter from Berlin, acquainting them that two learned Jews had embraced Christianity in that city, and were desirous of coming to England, for the purpose of preaching to their brethren. The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews has advertised a premium of 30 guineas for the best refutation of the late Mr. David Levi's Dissertation, on the Prophecies, to be produced within the present year.

In the committee of the House of Commons, on Mr. Winsor's proposed Bill for forming a company to prosecute his scheme of gas lights, Mr. W. Cox, an eminent chemist, delivered a report, from which it appears that many tons of *human* bones are annually sent by sea from the metropolis to the North, where they are ground, or rather broken small, in mills contrived for the purpose, and then used as a manure.

A mine of zinc ore has been discovered on Lord Ribblesdale's estate, in Craven, Yorkshire, where there were formerly copper mines. This ore has been used as a substitute in painting for white lead, the color of which it attains by long exposure: it does not blister, is more adhesive, and is not decomposed by salt water. This mineral is found in strata at the bottom of caverns, about 8 fathoms from the surface, in some places 6 feet thick. One of the caverns is 104 yards, another 84, a third 40 yards in length, and about 14 yards wide. It is supposed to have been sublimed by a volcano, as the stones surrounding it have been vitrified. About 2000 tons of it have been sold at from 5l. to 10l. to make brass when mixed with copper, exclusive of what has been used for painting. If this discovery should be followed by others of a like kind, so that there should be a full supply of the mineral, and it should be found to answer the purposes required, it is possible that the use of white lead as paint, with its deleterious effects, may be in a great degree superseded.

Dr. Wollaston has been led, by Mr. Davy's experiments on the separation and transfer of chemical agents by means of the Voltaic apparatus, to imagine it probable, that animal secretions are effected by the agency of a similar electric power. In this opinion he is supported by the following experiment:—He took a piece of glass tube about three quarters of an inch in diameter, and nearly two inches long, open at both ends; and covered one of them with a piece of clean bladder. Into this little vessel he poured some water, in which had been dissolved $\frac{1}{240}$ of its weight of salt; and after placing it upon a shilling, with the bladder slightly moistened externally, he bent a wire of zinc, so that while one extremity rested on the shilling, the other might be immersed about an inch in the water. By successive examination of the external surface of the bladder, he found that even this feeble power occasioned soda to be separated from the water, and to transude through the substance of the bladder. The presence of alkali was discernible by the application of reddened litmus paper, after two or three minutes, and was generally manifest even by the test of turmeric before five minutes had expired. This experiment tends to confirm the conjecture, that similar agents may be instrumental in effecting the various animal secretions which have not yet been otherwise explained. The qualities of each secreted fluid may hereafter instruct us in the species of electricity that prevails in each organ of the body.

Mr. James Thomson, of Church Bridge, near Blackburn, in Lancashire, has made various experiments on the sulphate of barytes. His analysis of that substance confirms with trifling variation the results already obtained by Withering, Kirwan, Clement and Desormes, and prove—1. That carbonate of barytes, both native and artificial, is composed of carbonic acid 21, 75, barytes 78, 25.—2. That nitrate of barytes is composed of acid and water 40, 7, barytes 59, 3.—3. That calcined sulphate of lime contains sulphuric acid 58, lime 42.—4, and lastly, That calcined sulphate of barytes is composed of sulphuric acid 33, barytes 67.

From a series of experiments on the germination of seeds, instituted by Mr. J. Acton, of Ipswich, it appears, that when germinating seeds are first placed in oxigen gas, a considerable absorption takes place; the quantity being regulated by the state of the seeds and the temperature of the atmosphere. In one experiment the absorption in eleven hours was 1, 60 cubic inches, being nearly one third of the quantity employed.

An observer states, that the white smoke arising from a lead furnace, during the

the process of melting the ore, continues luminous for a great length of time after it has left the chimney, and that sometimes the smoke retains this luminous appearance till it is quite dissipated. This appearance probably proceeds from sulphur driven up in the first state of combustion; for sulphur, like phosphorus, may be burned with two kinds of flame, the first not visible by day-light at less than 3000, and not capable of setting fire to the smallest thread or vegetable fibre, and the latter much brighter, and generally known.

FRANCE.

Mr. Douglas has imported into France machines for the preparation of wool, and manufacture of cloth. The saving of labour resulting from the use of these machines was soon appreciated. A certain number of manufacturers have provided themselves with them; they have been encouraged and assisted, either by premiums, or sums of money advanced them by government. Still, however, it was wished that every person might be at liberty to construct these machines, which the patent for their importation and improvement obtained by Mr. Douglas prohibited. The government therefore entered into a treaty with him, and have allowed him such advantages as have induced him to relinquish the benefit of his patent: so that from the first of January, 1809, any one was allowed to make and sell part or all of these different machines.

At the sale of Merino sheep at Rambouillet, on the 16th of June, and following days, 69 rams and 84 ewes were disposed of, the former at the average price of 705 francs, and the latter of 433, which was considerably higher than what they fetched last year. The amount of the sheep sold was 80,470 francs, and the produce of the wool 6,857, making a total of 87,327 francs.

The Society of Agriculture and Commerce of Caen report, that M. Gabriel Desetable has lately presented to them specimens of paper manufactured from straw, by means of an instrument so simple in its construction, that any person who pleases may make paper equal to the most practised workmen.

M. Boullay, of Paris, has invented an improved process for preparing sulphuric ether, which he describes as follows:—To a large tubulated glass retort placed on a sand heat, I adapted a glass worm immersed in a vessel of cold water. The extremity of the worm was inserted in the neck of a large bottle, between which and a second bottle filled with water, a communication was established by means of a siphon. Into the retort I introduced 22lbs. of sulphuric acid, concentrated to 66°. In the tubulure was inserted a particular kind of funnel with two cocks, so that its pipe descended nearly to the bottom of the retort, passing through the sulphuric acid: 22lbs. of alcohol at 36° of Beaumé's areometer were then poured in quickly, being conveyed through the acid by means of the funnel. The mixture was very well effected; the distillation was kept up by means of a fire under the retort, and as soon as about 4lbs. had passed over, 22lbs. of fresh alcohol, at 40° were introduced, drop by drop, regulating the quantity as nearly as possible by what passed over into the receiver. The process was continued so as to obtain 33lbs. of a fine white limpid product, of the most agreeable ethereal smell and taste, containing no traces of sulphurous acid, and yielding, when rectified on a water bath, 17½ lbs. of pure ether, with some alcohol of an ethereal smell, well adapted for future processes. The residuum consisted of nearly the whole of the sulphuric acid employed, some alcohol, water, and probably a certain quantity of ether completely formed; and might be used as sulphuric acid where the alcohol could do no harm, as for instance in forming different salts.

GERMANY.

M. Creve, of Wisbaden, has discovered a method of recovering wine that has turned sour. For this purpose he employs powdered charcoal. The inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine have presented him with a medal for this discovery.

A German chemist is said to have discovered another new metal among the grains of platina, to which he gives the name of *vestium*.

ITALY.

A work, interesting to the lovers of antiquities and the arts, has been recently published at Rome, consisting of a collection of engravings, carefully executed, representing the deities, altars, tripods, candelabra, basso-relievos, quadrigæ, vases, urns, &c. of antiquity, with an account of the places where the originals are now to be inspected. A few sheets of letter-press explain the subject of each plate.

The

The following account of the recent eruption of Mount Etna, in Sicily, is transmitted by an eye-witness:—On Tuesday, the 27th of March, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the mountain were frightened by repeated and violent shocks of an earthquake; these were soon followed by immense volumes of ashes, and other volcanic matter, thrown up from the mouth of the crater to a great height, so as to darken the sky, and to fill all the environs with ashes, Messina not excepted. This dry rain lasted five hours and a half. This, however, was only a prelude. On the 28th, towards evening, the fiery matter forced its way through two apertures below the crater, and was thrown up to a prodigious height. The flames and red-hot stones afforded a most sublime spectacle. On the 29th, and following days, upwards of twenty different apertures were formed in different parts of the mountain, from all which the eruptions of fire and stones in all directions were tremendous. Streams of red-hot lava ran down profusely, and in their descent destroyed every thing at a touch. A fine chesnut wood, several extensive olive plantations and vineyards, became instantly a prey to the liquid element. Upwards of twelve square miles are inundated by the fiery torrent. Of the many apertures, two in particular continued vomiting fire and lava for several days, and caused the greatest damage. No lives have been lost, although the village of Lingua Glossa was nearly destroyed. A stream of lava approached it within two miles, and would have reached it in its descent, had it not stopped of its own accord. At first the lava travelled at the rate of one yard per minute: about a week ago its velocity was reduced to one or two feet per hour. It is about six miles down the mountain; some of its channels are half a mile in breadth, and 60 to 80 feet deep. Several new mountains have been formed on the base of the old one. We are not without fear that this was not the last act of the tremendous conflagration. No exact estimate has yet been formed of the damage occasioned by the eruption; but the extent and value of the landed property destroyed by it must be very great; and a number of families, who solely subsisted on the produce of their fields, have been reduced to a state of absolute beggary.

DENMARK.

The Society of Rural Economy at Copenhagen have distributed among the Danish peasantry 5000 copies of M. Rasn's useful pamphlet, entitled, Instructions for the Cultivation of Flax. It has been also translated into German, for distribution in Sleswick and Holstein. The above-mentioned society has commenced the publication of its proceedings. The first part of the first volume contains—A Journal of an Agricultural Tour in England, by Meinhold; an Essay on the Management of Trees, by Mouriex; the Mode of making Gooseberry Wine, by Taxtorph; and a Report of the Proceedings of the Society.

SWEDEN.

M. Ljung has discovered a new species of mouse, which he has named *sorex caniculatus*. It is the smallest animal known of the mammalia class.

From an analysis of the kaneelstein, which has always been considered as a species of jacinth, Professor Lampadius has ascertained the accuracy of that opinion. Its color is orange, approaching that of cinnamon, whence Werner gave it its name. M. Lampadius obtained from it—

Silex - - - -	42, 8
Zircon - - - -	28, 8
Alumina - - -	8, 6
Potash - - - -	6, 0
Lime - - - -	3, 8
Oxide of iron -	3, 0
Loss by calcination	2, 6
Loss - - - -	4, 4
	100, 0

SWITZERLAND.

M. Haas, printer, at Basle, has directed his attentions to improvements in the principle of stereotype, by simplifying the plates. He has so far succeeded as to have copied a series of medals in this way.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence has been received at Petersburgh, overland from Kamtschatka, of the ship Newa, belonging to the American company. After a voyage of eleven months, she arrived safe at the place of her destination, Hodjac, the capital of the colony, whither she proceeded by the Cape of Good Hope, and New Holland.

Counsellor Kœhler, of Moscow, is busily employed in cleaning the old coins, which he is continually receiving from the Crimea. He is publishing a collection of more than 600 of kings and cities, all belonging to Grecian colonies, or kingdoms that extended along the northern or western coasts of the Black Sea.

LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Magazine, No. XXVIII. 3s.

Observations and Experiments on the Use of Sugar in Feeding Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Sheep. By John Price, Grazier, of Romney Marsh, 4to. 2l. 2s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Principles of Design in Architecture, traced in Observations on Buildings, Primeval Egyptian, Phenician, or Syriac, Grecian, Roman, Arabian, or Saracenic, old English Ecclesiastical, old English Military and Domestic, revived Roman, revived Grecian, Chinese, Indian, Gothic, and Modern English Domestic, 8vo. 5s.

Descriptions, Historical and Architectural, of splendid Palaces and celebrated Public Buildings, English and Foreign, with Biographical notices of their Founders and Builders, and other eminent persons. By James N. Brewer, No. I. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

The Italian School of Design, exemplified in a series of Fac-similes, carefully engraved by eminent artists, from original drawings of the greatest painters and sculptors of Italy. Selected from the collection of William Young Ottley, F.S.A. with notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory, No. I. (to be continued every two months,) folio, 1l. 1s.

An animated Portrait of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, 10s. 6d. coloured, 5s plain.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Mathematical Tables. By George Douglas, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The System of the World, according to Sir Isaac Newton and subsequent Mathematicians. Translated from the French of M. La Place, by J. Pond, F.R.S. 2 vols 8vo 15s.

An Account of the Method of Casting Stereotype, as practised by Charles Brightly, of Bungay, Suffolk, with a Stereotype Metal Plate, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Censura Literaria, containing titles, abstracts, and opinions of old English books. By Sir Egerton Brydges, 10 vols. 6l. 6s.

British Bibliographer. By Sir Egerton Brydges, No. I. 6s. to be continued quarterly.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of George Romney, esq. By William Hayley, 4to. 2l. 2s.

The Life of Mr. John Bunyan, with a Portrait and Fac simile. By the Rev. Joseph Ivimey, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Abdication of Ferdinand, or Napoleon at Bayonne, an historical play, in five acts. 2s. 6d.

Killing no Murder, a farce, in two acts. By Theodore Edward Hook, esq. 2s.

The Foundling of the Forest, a play, in three acts. By William Dimond, esq. 2s. 6d.

Venoni, or the Novice of St. Mark's, a drama, in three acts. By M. G. Lewis. 3s.

EDUCATION.

A German and English Spelling Book. By G. F. Schilling, master of the German school in the Savoy. 2s.

The Principle of the System of Education in the public Schools of England, as it respects morality and religion impartially considered. 2s. 6d.

L'Instructeur Français. By William Keegan. 2s. 6d.

Poetry for Children. By the Author of Mrs. Leicester's School, 2 vols. 18mo. 3s.

The History of Rome, from the building of the City, to the Ruin of the Republic. 12mo. 4s.

The School Dictionary of the English Language. By William Frederic Mylius. 2s. 6d. fine paper, 2s. common.

A Brief Grammar of the Laws and Constitution of England. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith. 4s.

A Grammar of Practical Geometry. By J. Smith, L.L.D. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

"Encountre or Batayle" of Flodden Field. Reprinted from an old scarce tract, by M. Haslewood. 4s.

LAW.

The Proceedings on the several Motions for Judgment in the case, the King versus Draper, on the prosecution of the Honourable Mrs. Hamilton Fullarton, for a Libel against the late Colonel Fullarton, of Fullarton, together with the affidavits on the part of the Defendant, and those brought forward in refutation by the Prosecutrix. 2s. 6d.

A full and authentic Report of the Trial of an Action brought by Mrs. Clarke's Upholsterer, against Colonel Wardle, for the Expense of Furnishing, &c. Mrs Clarke's house in Westbourne Place. Taken in Short hand. 2s.

A Series of Letters to a Man of Property, on Selling, Buying, Leasing, Settling, and Devising Estates. By Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, 8vo. 5s.

Cases argued and determined in the High Court

Court of Chancery. By F. Vesey, esq. of Lincoln's inn, Barrister. Vol. XIV. part 3. 7s. 6d.

The Solicitor's Assistant through the Court of Chancery. By William Hands, gent. 8vo. 9s.

Scintilla Juris; or an Argument in support of the Doctrine that "A future use cannot have the possession executed to it by the Statute of Uses, unless there exists a Seisin in some person subject to such use, at or within due time, after the happening of the act, period, or event upon which it may be limited to arise." By William Henry Rome, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

An Abstract of the Act passed June 19th, 1809, for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England. By T. Williams. 6d.

A Synthesis of the Law of Nisi Prius. By R. W. Bridgman, esq. Vol. I. Part I. 12s. 6d.

The whole of the Proceedings on the Trial of an Action between Francis Wright, Upholsterer, and Gwyllin Lloyd Wardle, esq. M.P. 6d.

The Trial of Colonel Wardle in the Affair of Wright. Reported by T. and W. Plomer. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Schirrous, Tumors, and Cancerous Ulcers. By W. Lambe, M.D. 8vo. 5s.

A System of Surgery. By James Russell, F.R.S. Edin. and Professor of Cimical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, 4 vols. 8vo.

The Vaccine Scourge, No. II. 1s.

MILITARY.

Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the march of the British troops under Sir John Moore, 8vo. 12s.

The Military Senate, shewing the great advantage arising to the nation from a consultative government of the British army. 5s.

An Account of the Operations of the British Army, and of the State and Sentiments of the People of Portugal and Spain, during the Campaigns of 1808 and 9. By the Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, chaplain on the staff. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Authentic Account of the Battle between the Austrian and French Armies, commanded by the Archduke Charles and Bonaparte, on the 21st and 22d of May. 1s. 6d.

Narrative of the Campaigns in Portugal and Spain, under Generals Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the landing of the troops in Mondego Bay, to the Battle of Corunna; accompanied by all the official Documents and numerous Engravings from drawings made on the spot. By Adam Neale, M D. physician to the forces, 4to. 2l. 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Classic Authors, vol. I. and II. containing the Citizen of the World. By Dr. Goldsmith, with four Engravings, from cabinet paintings by Hilton, and a Portrait of Goldsmith, from Sir J. Reynolds. 10s. 6d.

Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother, on the conduct to be pursued in Life, foolscap 8vo. 3s. 6d.

An Inquiry into certain Vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants, and the Antiquities of Ireland. By the Rev. J. Milner, DD. F.S.A. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Merrie conceited Jests of George Peele, gentleman, sometime student in Oxford, (reprint) 3s.

An Essay on Theatres, and of the propriety of Vaulting them with Brick and Stone, with observations on the construction of Domes, royal 8vo. 5s.

Thoughts on Reanimation, from the appearances of Nature in the two systems of Vegetable and Insect life. By John Collier, 8vo.

The Principles of Life Assurance Explained, together with New Plans of Assurance and Annuities adapted to the prudent of all classes. By the Rock Life Assurance Company. 1s.

The Speech delivered before a meeting of the Proprietors of the Gas Light and Coke Company, held at the City of London Tavern, the 6th of July, 1809. By John Van Voorst. 6d.

The Man of Fashion's Manual, containing Instructions and Rules for Games of Chance and Charioteering, 3s 6d.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting anecdotes, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Important Studies for the Female Sex, in reference to Modern Manners. By Mrs. Cockle.

The First Half-yearly Report of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

A new Analysis of Chronology. By William Hales, D.D. Vol. I. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Letters of the Swedish Court, written chiefly in the early part of the reign of Gustavus III. 12mo. 6s.

The Shooter's Guide. By B. Thomas. 5s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Edward and Laura, being a new Translation from the French, of the continuation of Rousseau's account of the Adventures of Lord B. 2 vols. 12s.

The Chamber of Death, or the Fate of Rosario, 2 vols. 9s.

William Tell, or Swisserland Delivered. A posthumous work of the Chevalier de Florian, translated from the French by William B. Hewetson. 5s.

Cœlebs Suited, or the Opinions and Part of the Life of Caleb Cœlebs, esq. 6s.

POETRY.

La Divina Commedia di Dante Alighiere. With explanatory notes. By Romualdo Zotti. 4 vols. royal 18mo. 2l. 2s.

The Satires of A. Persius Flaccus. Translated by the Rev. F. Hewes, A.M. 8vo. 7s.

Select

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JULY.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Magazine, No. XXVIII. 3s.

Observations and Experiments on the Use of Sugar in Feeding Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Breeding and Management of Sheep. By John Price, Grazier, of Romney Marsh, 4to. 2l. 2s.

ARCHITECTURE.

Principles of Design in Architecture, traced in Observations on Buildings, Primeval Egyptian, Phenician, or Syriac, Grecian, Roman, Arabian, or Saracenic, old English Ecclesiastical, old English Military and Domestic, revived Roman, revived Grecian, Chinese, Indian, Gothic, and Modern English Domestic, 8vo. 5s.

Descriptions, Historical and Architectural, of splendid Palaces and celebrated Public Buildings, English and Foreign, with Biographical notices of their Founders and Builders, and other eminent persons. By James N. Brewer, No. I. 5s.

FINE ARTS.

The Italian School of Design, exemplified in a series of Fac-similes, carefully engraved by eminent artists, from original drawings of the greatest painters and sculptors of Italy. Selected from the collection of William Young Ottley, F.S.A. with notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory, No I. (to be continued every two months,) folio, 1l. 1s.

An animated Portrait of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, 10s. 6d. coloured, 5s plain.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Mathematical Tables. By George Douglas, royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The System of the World, according to Sir Isaac Newton and subsequent Mathematicians. Translated from the French of M. La Place, by J. Pond, F.R.S. 2 vols 8vo 15s.

An Account of the Method of Casting Stereotype, as practised by Charles Brightly, of Bungay, Suffolk, with a Stereotype Metal Plate, 8vo. 3s. 6d.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Censura Literaria, containing titles, abstracts, and opinions of old English books. By Sir Egerton Brydges, 10 vols. 6l. 6s.

British Bibliographer. By Sir Egerton Brydges, No. I. 6s. to be continued quarterly.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of George Romney, esq. By William Hayley, 4to. 2l. 2s.

The Life of Mr. John Bunyan, with a Portrait and Fac simile. By the Rev. Joseph Ivimey, 12mo. 4s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Abdication of Ferdinand, or Napoleon at Bayonne, an historical play, in five acts. 2s. 6d.

Killing no Murder, a farce, in two acts. By Theodore Edward Hook, esq. 2s.

The Foundling of the Forest, a play, in three acts. By William Dimond, esq. 2s. 6d.

Venoni, or the Novice of St. Mark's, a drama, in three acts. By M. G. Lewis. 3s.

EDUCATION.

A German and English Spelling Book. By G. F. Schilling, master of the German school in the Savoy. 2s.

The Principle of the System of Education in the public Schools of England, as it respects morality and religion impartially considered. 2s. 6d.

L'Instructeur Français. By William Keegan. 2s. 6d.

Poetry for Children. By the Author of Mrs. Leicester's School, 2 vols. 18mo. 3s.

The History of Rome, from the building of the City, to the Ruin of the Republic. 12mo. 4s.

The School Dictionary of the English Language. By William Frederic Mylius. 2s. 6d. fine paper, 2s. common.

A Brief Grammar of the Laws and Constitution of England. By the Rev. J. Goldsmith. 4s.

A Grammar of Practical Geometry. By J. Smith, L.L.D. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

"Encountre or Batayle" of Flodden Field. Reprinted from an old scarce tract, by M. Haslewood. 4s.

LAW.

The Proceedings on the several Motions for Judgment in the case, the King versus Draper, on the prosecution of the Honourable Mrs. Hamilton Fullarton, for a Libel against the late Colonel Fullarton, of Fullarton, together with the affidavits on the part of the Defendant, and those brought forward in refutation by the Prosecutrix. 2s. 6d.

A full and authentic Report of the Trial of an Action brought by Mrs. Clarke's Upholsterer, against Colonel Wardle, for the Expense of Furnishing, &c. Mrs Clarke's house in Westbourne Place. Taken in Short hand. 2s.

A Series of Letters to a Man of Property, on Selling, Buying, Leasing, Settling, and Devising Estates. By Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, 8vo. 5s.

Cases argued and determined in the High Court

Court of Chancery. By F. Vesey, esq. of Lincoln's inn, Barrister. Vol. XIV. part 3. 7s. 6d.

The Solicitor's Assistant through the Court of Chancery. By William Hands, gent. 8vo. 9s.

Scintilla Juris; or an Argument in support of the Doctrine that "A future use cannot have the possession executed to it by the Statute of Uses, unless there exists a Seisin in some person subject to such use, at or within due time, after the happening of the act, period, or event upon which it may be limited to arise." By William Henry Rome, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

An Abstract of the Act passed June 19th, 1809, for the Relief of certain Insolvent Debtors in England. By T. Williams. 6d.

A Synthesis of the Law of Nisi Prius. By R. W. Bridgman, esq. Vol. I. Part I. 12s. 6d.

The whole of the Proceedings on the Trial of an Action between Francis Wright, Upholsterer, and Gwyllin Lloyd Wardle, esq. M.P. 6d.

The Trial of Colonel Wardle in the Affair of Wright. Reported by T. and W. Plomer. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Schirrous, Tumors, and Cancerous Ulcers. By W. Lambe, M.D. 8vo. 5s.

A System of Surgery. By James Russell, F.R.S. Edin. and Professor of Cimical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, 4 vols. 8vo.

The Vaccine Scourge, No. II. 1s.

MILITARY.

Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the march of the British troops under Sir John Moore, 8vo. 12s.

The Military Senate, shewing the great advantage arising to the nation from a consultative government of the British army. 5s.

An Account of the Operations of the British Army, and of the State and Sentiments of the People of Portugal and Spain, during the Campaigns of 1808 and 9. By the Rev. James Wilmot Ormsby, chaplain on the staff. 2 vols. 8vo.

An Authentic Account of the Battle between the Austrian and French Armies, commanded by the Archduke Charles and Bonaparte, on the 21st and 22d of May. 1s. 6d.

Narrative of the Campaigns in Portugal and Spain, under Generals Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the landing of the troops in Mondego Bay, to the Battle of Corunna; accompanied by all the official Documents and numerous Engravings from drawings made on the spot. By Adam Neale, M D. physician to the forces, 4to. 2l. 2s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Classic Authors, vol. I. and II. containing the Citizen of the World. By Dr. Goldsmith, with four Engravings, from cabinet paintings by Hilton, and a Portrait of Goldsmith, from Sir J. Reynolds. 10s. 6d.

Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother, on the conduct to be pursued in Life, foolscap 8vo. 3s. 6d.

An Inquiry into certain Vulgar Opinions concerning the Catholic Inhabitants, and the Antiquities of Ireland. By the Rev. J. Milner, DD. F.S.A. &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Merrie conceited Jests of George Peele, gentleman, sometime student in Oxford, (reprint) 3s.

An Essay on Theatres, and of the propriety of Vaulting them with Brick and Stone, with observations on the construction of Domes, royal 8vo. 5s.

Thoughts on Reanimation, from the appearances of Nature in the two systems of Vegetable and Insect life. By John Collier, 8vo.

The Principles of Life Assurance Explained, together with New Plans of Assurance and Annuities adapted to the prudent of all classes. By the Rock Life Assurance Company. 1s.

The Speech delivered before a meeting of the Proprietors of the Gas Light and Coke Company, held at the City of London Tavern, the 6th of July, 1809. By John Van Voorst. 6d.

The Man of Fashion's Manual, containing Instructions and Rules for Games of Chance and Charioteering, 3s. 6d.

Liber Facetiarum, being a collection of curious and interesting anecdotes, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Important Studies for the Female Sex, in reference to Modern Manners. By Mrs. Cockle.

The First Half-yearly Report of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

A new Analysis of Chronology. By William Hales, D.D. Vol. I. 4to. 2l. 2s.

Letters of the Swedish Court, written chiefly in the early part of the reign of Gustavus III. 12mo. 6s.

The Shooter's Guide. By B. Thomas. 5s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Edward and Laura, being a new Translation from the French, of the continuation of Rousseau's account of the Adventures of Lord B. 2 vols. 12s.

The Chamber of Death, or the Fate of Rosario, 2 vols. 9s.

William Tell, or Swisserland Delivered. A posthumous work of the Chevalier de Florian, translated from the French by William B. Hewetson. 5s.

Cœlebs Suited, or the Opinions and Part of the Life of Caleb Cœlebs, esq. 6s.

POETRY.

La Divina Commedia di Dante Alighiere. With explanatory notes. By Romualdo Zotti, 4 vols. royal 18mo. 2l. 2s.

The Satires of A. Persius Flaccus. Translated by the Rev. F. Hewes, A.M. 8vo. 7s.

Select

Select Idyls, or Pastoral Poems. Translated into English verse, from the German of Solomon Gissner. By George Baker, M.A. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Poems, consisting of originals and translations from the Greek, Latin, and Italian. By Mrs. Ware. 7s.

Poems, chiefly Comic and Hudibrastic, containing burlesque translations, dramatic pieces, and miscellanies. By W. C. Oulton. 9s.

The Sceptic, a philosophical satire. 1s. 6d.

POLITICS.

American Candour, in a tract lately published at Boston, entitled "An Analysis of the late Correspondence between our Administration and Great Britain and France;" with an attempt to shew what are the real causes of the failure of the negociation. 3s. 6d.

A Warning to the People of England. By a Friend to his Country. 1s.

Concerning the Relations of Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal to each other, and to the common Enemy, at this crisis. By William Woodsworth. 5s.

A Corrected Report of the Debate on the Carnatic Question in the House of Commons, on the 17th May, and continued on the 1st and 17th June, 1808. 5s.

Observations on the Tendency of the late Meetings for returning Thanks to Mr. Wardle. 2s. 6d.

A Second Letter on the Claims of Colonel Wardle, to the Thanks of his Country. 1s.

The Plan of Reform proposed by Sir Francis Burdett, correctly reported in Two Speeches delivered in Parliament, recommending an Enquiry into the State of Representation. 1s.

A Letter on recent Events. By Mr. Hague.

THEOLOGY.

Scripture Dialogues, or Dialogues between a Pilgrim and Adam, Noah and Simeon Cleoptras. Originally translated from the Dutch, 8vo. 8s.

A Series of Letters, by the Rev. J, Newton, Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, to the Rev. J. Campbell, while residing in Scotland, 12mo. 3s. 6d.

National Reform; a Sermon preached on occasion of the late National Fast. By the Rev. C. Williams, D.D. 1s.

The Mystery of the Seven Stars, as emblematical of the Ministers of the Gospel, explained and improved. A Sermon preached at the Baptist Monthly Association, in the Meeting-house, Little Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields, April 20, 1809. By the Rev. Thomas Thomas. 1s.

The Christian Pastor, a poem in three books. 5s.

Village Dialogues. The sixth edition, improved, and enlarged. By the Rev. Rowland Hill, fine 16s. common 10s.

A Sermon preached on the 8th of February, 1809, on occasion of the General Fast, at the parish church of Loughton, Essex. By the Rev. Robert Baynes, 1s.

Letters on Godly and Religious Subjects, shewing the difference between true Christianity and religious Apostacy, 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

An Investigation of the Definition of Justifying Faith, the Damnatory Clause under which it is enforced, and the Doctrine of a Direct Witness of the Spirit. By the Rev. Melville Horne, 12mo. 4s.

A Discourse preached in the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh, February 9, 1809, being the day appointed for a General Fast. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Attree's Topography of Brighton, and Picture of the Roads from thence to the Metropolis, 12mo. 7s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

An Account of Travels in Morocco, South Barbary, and across the Atlas Mountains, made during a stay of sixteen years in that country. By James Grey Jackson, 4to. 2l. 2s.

Letters from Canada, written during a residence there in 1806, 7, and 8, shewing the present state of Canada, its productions, trades, commercial importance, and political relations. By Hugh Gray, 8vo. 12s.

A Tour through Denmark and Sweden, written during the last winter and spring. By Lieut. Col. J. Macdonald, 2 vols. foolscap 8vo. 12s.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Musical and Poetical Relics of the Welch Bards: preserved by Tradition, and authentic Manuscripts, from very remote Antiquity; never before published. Dedicated to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; by Edward Jones, Bard to the Prince. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

MR. JONES, whose musical taste and antiquarian curiosity have long been announced to the public, by his National Greek, Wallachian, and Turkish airs, original German Waltzes, Maltese and Norwegian Ballads, and many similar works, has furnished in the volume before us a mass of rare and highly valuable matter. To the bardic tunes are added variations for the harp, pianoforte, violin, or flute: and a collection is given of the PENNILLION and ENGLYNION, or poetical blossoms, epigrammatical stanzas, and pastoral songs of Wales, with English translations; accompanied with a general history of the Bards and Druids,

Druids, from the earliest period to the present time; and a copious dissertation on the musical instruments of the aboriginal Britons.

When an attempt so laudable in itself as that of rescuing from oblivion the ancient vestiges of art and science is executed with the circumspection, ardour, and ability, which mark the present undertaking, it brings with it a double claim to our approbation and applause.

Mr. Jones has evinced in these "Musical and Poetical Relics," an indefatigable perseverance of research; and, in spite of the dark and discomfiting cloud thrown over the history of those native arts of Wales, Poetry and Music, by the Roman invasion, and the more barbarous incursions of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, has recalled to our notice, and preserved to posterity, productions of more remote antiquity than those of any living nation. The great body of ancient Cambro-British poetry, and the numerous specimens of Welsh melody, together with an extensive fund of historical, literary, and musical information comprised in this work, enriched and elucidated, as the whole is, with elegant and explanatory engravings, will be deemed highly valuable by those who know how to estimate the learned and ingenious curiosities of antiquity, and repay, we hope, by its extensive circulation, the zealous patience and useful assiduity of the compiler.

The favourite Airs from the Ballet of Le Mariage Secret, arranged for Two Flutes, by Charles Saust. 6s.

The manner in which Mr. Saust has arranged the popular movements of this ballet, proves his high qualification for the task. His own superexcellence as a performer on the flute, and his thorough knowledge of its true character and powers, have enabled him to lay out the passages, and blend the parts, in so ingenious and masterly a style, as to produce all the happiness of effect we should naturally expect from his science, and fine execution on the instrument for which he writes.

Six Sonatinas for a Violoncello, Solo, and Basso, composed by Antony Griesbacher. 3s.

These sonatinas are fancied with taste, and bespeak a thorough acquaintance with the character and constitution of the instrument for which they are written. The passages are in many instances not only pleasing, but novel; and have the merit of being connected and consistent. The *basso* is judiciously constructed, and the united effect is such as to promise much from Mr. Griesbacher's future efforts in this species of composition.

Rondo for the Harp, with an Accompaniment for a Violin, Violoncello, and Two French Horns; composed by Sam. Webbe, jun. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Webbe has furnished in this Rondo, not only a striking specimen of his taste and talents, but by the choice and arrangement of his accompaniments, has displayed great judgment and knowledge of effect. The passages in general are happily imagined, and the combination is throughout so well studied, as to ensure the approbation of every experienced auditor.

The Shepherd and his Dog Rover, a Glee for Three Voices; sung by the Messrs. Knyvetts, at the Nobility's Concerts. Composed by W. Knyvett. 1s. 6d.

Mr. W. Knyvett has exhibited in this subject of our remarks much fancy, and a respectable portion of science. Some of the *points* are well taken up, and the cursory discords are ably prepared; while the melody, generally speaking, is smooth, natural, and flowing, and only requires a stronger feature of originality to demand our highest terms of commendation.

La Elisa, a Sonata. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Stanhope, by P. A. Corri. 3s. 6d.

This Sonata comprises three movements; the first and third of which are divided by an *andante grazioso*, that is not only elegant and graceful in itself, but calculated to heighten the effect both of what it follows and what it precedes. The whole is happily fancied, and will not fail to please every tasteful hearer.

"*Had I a Heart for Falsehood fram'd,*" *Harmonized for Five Voices, by Dr. John Clarke, of Cambridge.* 2s.

The harmonization of this beautiful little air, to which Dr. Clarke has added a piano-forte accompaniment, is perfectly consonant with the mastery he has so often exhibited in similar efforts. The original melody is scrupulously preserved, the *parts* all sing well, and are so adjusted with respect to each other, that the harmony is every where complete.

Wake! Lines addressed by a Young Lady Eight Years of Age to her infant Brother sleeping. The Music composed and inscribed to Mr. R. Winter, by W. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s.

The characteristic *simplicity* of the music set to these lines, admitting that it

it possessed no other merit, would be sufficient to demand our approbation. A kind of infantile style prevails through the melody, and images to the hearer the pure and inartificial state of the mind from which the poetry emanated, and the tenderly interesting object to which it is addressed.

Her Grace the Duchess of Richmond's favourite Waltz. Composed and arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by W. Slapp. 1s. 6d.

This Rondo is one of those numerous little productions, which, though they do not, perhaps, rise above mediocrity, either in fancy or ingenuity, are by no means destitute of merit; and are at least calculated to serve the purposes of pleasing the common ear, and improving the finger of the juvenile practitioner.

"Why, O why this Perturbation!" A favourite Canzonet. The Poetry by a Lady. The Music composed and arranged with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Pedal Harp, by Thomas Taylor. 1s.

We cannot, speaking candidly, say we find any very striking marks of talent or judgment in this Canzonet. The melody is weakly conceived, if not positively insipid, and the bass is by no means the best that might have been chosen.

The Maid of Lundie, a favourite Scotch Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano forte, by J. Ross, Esq. 1s. 6d.

We find in these Variations much happiness of management. They succeed each other with a pleasing relief, and the *digressiones* are fancied with peculiar felicity. The aggregate effect is admirable.

"Shore Boat Hoy!" A favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledon. Composed by J. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little Ballad is marked with strong nature and appropriate expression. The composer has caught the idea of his author, and adopted all the open plainness of the character in whose mouth the words are placed.

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES YOUNG'S (THEOBALDS-ROAD, LONDON), *for Improvements on the Stove.*

THESE improvements consist in a fire-guard and extinguisher, which are to prevent accidents from fire, by night and by day. This is effected by means of a guard, or wire-screen, that draws before the grate, with the utmost ease, and in almost the smallest space of time. When the screen is not wanted, it is pushed back behind the grate, and completely concealed; the apparatus, on which it moves, is very simple, and not at all liable to accidents, or to be put out of order; and when drawn out before the fire, it fastens itself by means of two springs, which will prevent a child from forcing it back; but which, to persons more advanced, are easily removed. By a very neat and simple contrivance, viz. the moving a small lever, at the time the screen is pushed back, the bottom of the grate turns upon hinges, and lets out all the fire into an iron drawer, or ash-pit, placed for the purpose at the back of the grate. This ash-pit is of course moveable, but at the same time shuts so close, as to prevent either dust or smoke from rising into the room; a small iron funnel over it conveying both into the main chimney.

Few new inventions that have come under our notice seem better entitled to public attention than this; and we shall be surprised and disappointed, if it should not meet with a decided approbation. It combines many useful, and indeed important properties: it is simple in its structure, and not liable to injury from use: it affords, in general, with other screens, safety to ladies' light dresses, and will prevent the accidents to which children are too frequently liable, from playing with the fire, when left to themselves; it is cleanly and economical, as the fire is immediately shut out of the room, and as suddenly extinguished; the external air having no access to it, when once it falls into the moveable drawer or ash-pit. The extra expense is said to be about five pounds or guineas.

MR. GEORGE FINCH'S (KING-STREET, SOHO), *for Manufacturing various kinds of Metal Laces, so as to imitate Gold and Silver Laces, and also for Manufacturing Gold and Silver upon Laces.*

For manufacturing yellow copper lace, the wire is to be drawn down, to be flat-

ted

ted and spun in the engine upon fine thread, yarn, incle, or cotton, of a yellow colour, of various shades or tints, as the work may require, and to be woven on fine thread, cotton, &c. the size of spun-silk, of the same colour, the warp to be weighted as a spun-silk warp, and to be woven in a loom. For manufacturing yellow copper wire lace, the wire is to be drawn down, flatted, and spun in the engine, upon fine thread, yarn, &c. likewise to be platted with loaded bobbins, upon a cushion, in the same way as the gold French braid is manufactured; and to be calendered as gold French braid. For manufacturing yellow copper Prussian braids, the wire is to be drawn down, &c. as before; and the warp for the orris and edges to be manufactured of the preceding articles. By similar instructions, the specification points out the method of manufacturing yellow copper, satin braid, and other braids:—yellow copper open lace:—white plated copper lace:—white plated copper wire lace:—white plated copper French braid:—white plated Prussian braids:—white plated copper satin braid:—white copper plated open lace; and gold and silver superb open lace.

MR. JONATHAN DICKSON'S (CHRIST CHURCH, SURREY,) *for Improvements in the construction of Tuns, Coolers, Vatts, and Backs, used by Brewers, Distillers, &c.*

It has hitherto been the custom to make these kinds of vessels in wood, but the patentee proposes to substitute iron, or other metals, in the place of wood; and in cases where the vessels are too large to be formed of one piece of metal, we have precise directions with drawings, shewing in what way two or more pieces are to be united.

When two plates, or pieces of cast or malleable iron, are to be united, they may be joined together by a rabbit-joint: they may also be prepared for joining together by flange joints; by an overlap joint; by an invested joint, or by a square or flat joint.

When the plates of iron are thus prepared, Mr. D. makes use of some animal, vegetable, or mineral substance, prepared in the form of paste; but in cases where the vessel is likely to be exposed to any degree of heat, the paste, or cement, is to consist of pulverized iron, mixed with a small portion of salts and sulphur, which causes it to unite with iron, and will bear almost an equal degree of heat with the iron itself. All the cavities, or spaces, between the parts of the plates to be united, are to be filled with the cement, and the plates themselves are then to be screwed, riveted, or bolted together, and thus a vessel of almost any size may be formed perfectly strong, and capable of any service.

We have in the specification before us, descriptions of various kinds of vessels, which are also represented by drawings. Speaking of the cooler, he says, this vessel is constructed so as to produce a large surface to the surrounding atmosphere; but when filled with hot liquor of any sort, the surrounding air is rarefied according to the degree of heat it possesses. He therefore fixes in the bottom of his cooler, a number of hollow tubes, or pipes, which will admit a free passage for the air; which being rarefied by the heat of the bottom, will endeavour to ascend, as long as the vessel remains hotter than the atmosphere: thus a current of air will be continually ascending through the tubes, and the bottom will be successively acted upon by a fresh supply of cold air, which will consequently accelerate the cooling of the liquor. By this method, coolers may be made to occupy less room, and produce the same effect as wooden vessels made in the common way.

Mr. Dickson farther observes, that in all cases, in which his metallic vessels are found to affect the fluids contained in them, he lines them with tin or wood, which by glues, gums, or other resinous substances, will be made to adhere to iron; and the vessels thus lined, will have all the properties of a tinned or wooden vessel. He likewise claims, that all aqueducts, reservoirs, docks, canals, and all such places requiring inverted arches, and other securities, from the contact of the surrounding earth, or water, may be made in the same way, in the place of wood, stone, and brickwork. This he denominates building in iron; agreeably to which, he assumes that strong warehouses, manufactories, fortified places, mansions, tombs, churches, &c. &c. may be permanently built, or erected by his method, according to any of the orders of architecture, in the place of stones, bricks, and other terraqueous substances, made use of in the common way.

MR.

MR. THOMAS NOON'S (BURTON-UPON-TRENT), *for Improvements in Fire-Arms, &c.*

This invention consists in a different construction of the pan, hammer, and plate. The parts chambered out of the hammer, and pan, next the barrel, or breech at the touch-hole, are made to receive a swell, or bulge, left on the barrel or breech, opposite to the chamber; and the barrel, or breech, is hollowed out round the swell or bulge. At the bottom of the chamber is a hole, through the plate, under the pan. When the lock and barrel are put together, the water that may insinuate itself between them, will run down the projection to the hollow in the barrel, or breech, and from thence escape through the whole, without touching the powder in the pan, provided the chamber and this projection be made to fit close.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The Costume of the Ancients; by Thomas Hope; with Two Hundred Outline Engravings. 1l. 1s. or 2 Vols. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

MR. Thomas Hope, the most zealous and indefatigable patron of the fine arts of England, has in this publication proved himself to be no less an able artist than a discriminating critic. The outline engravings, which are drawn with the force and spirit of a professor by the author, and no less correctly engraved by Moses, consist of a faithful representation of various figures, dresses, implements of war, furniture, musical instruments, &c. copied from undoubted sources of information. Mr. Hope, by this publication, has conferred an important act of service on the Fine Arts of England, by furnishing her artists, particularly historical painters, with a cheap and valuable collection of indubitable information on not merely the costume, but the manners and customs of the ancients.

A new Picture of the Isle of Wight; illustrated with Thirty six Plates of the most beautiful and interesting Views throughout the Island, in Imitation of the original Sketches. Drawn and engraved by William Cooke. To which is prefixed an introductory Account of the Island, and a Voyage round its Coast. 36 Plates, 8vo. Price 1l. 1s. Taylor and Hessey, Fleet Street.

The spirit and vigour with which these views are sketched and etched, are highly creditable to the abilities of Mr. Cooke, who is both the draftsman and the engraver. They consist of a series of outline views, and a neat well-written account of the island, descriptive of the views, and sufficiently diffuse for a pocket guide through this beautiful appendage to the island of Great Britain.

Portrait of William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. Engraved by James Heath, A.R.A. from a Picture by the late William Russel, R.A.

A spirited well-engraved print, in the line-manner, of a philanthropist who does honour to the English nation; and from its resemblance to the original, being what is commonly called a *strong* likeness, will no doubt be highly acceptable to the friends of this valuable man, and the abolition of the slave-trade, with which amiable act of national humanity his name should always be coupled.

The Italian School of Design; exemplified in a Series of Fac-similes, carefully engraved by eminent Artists, from original Drawings of the greatest Painters and Sculptors of Italy. Selected from the Collection of William Young Ottley, F. S. A. With Notes, biographical, critical, and explanatory. No. I. to be continued every two Months.

To those whom curiosity, or a wish for improvement in the style of sketching, lead to be enquirers after the modes practised by the best masters of antiquity, this will prove a valuable acquisition. They are (as the prospectus promises) perfect fac-similes, both as to the colour of the paper, as well as the manner of operation. Drawing, or design, as it is aptly termed by the French, forms a part of the elements of art that is highly necessary should be inculcated in the education of a painter; and the specimens here exhibited must prove an incentive to study in the mind of the emulous student. Mr. Ottley has shewn a good specimen of his own abilities in handling the pencil, by executing one of these fac-similes of drawings himself.

The

The Rev. Thomas Belsham, Minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Essex Street, Strand, London. H. Howard, pinxit. L. Schiavonetti, sculpt.

This is a beautiful and very highly-finished Engraving, 15 inches by 12, in the artist's best style. Mr. Howard, whose picture was exhibited the last spring at the Royal Academy, has hit off the exact likeness of the preacher, (who is exhibited in his robes;) and Mr. Schiavonetti has not been less successful with his graver.

INTELLIGENCE.

The Lectures on Painting, delivered by the late Professor Opie, are just published by his widow; and are as interesting in the study, and as useful in the painting-room, as they were impressive and forcible in the Lecture-room.

Another number of the Academical Annals, or Transactions of the Royal Academy of London, by the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, has just appeared for the years 1805-6, 1807, and 1808-9; containing also, accounts from the sculptors, of public works now in hand, a description of the Townley Gallery of Antiques in the British Museum, and of the British Institution for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts.

There has been for a long time in Paris, a novel kind of exhibition, consisting of Plaster Models of the most celebrated ancient edifices of different kinds of architecture. They consisted, at the date of our accounts, of seventy-four pieces, arranged under the division of Egyptian, Indian, Persian, Grecian, Etruscan, Cyclopean, Celtic, and Roman architecture. Such a collection, which might be obtained at an easy rate, is a grand desideratum in our Royal Academy.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. YOUNG has laid before this learned body, a paper, "On the Functions of the Heart." The object of this paper, which was read as the Croonian lecture, was to prove, that in the ordinary state of circulation, the muscular powers of the arteries have very little effect in propelling the blood. He observes, that the mechanical motions, which take place in the animal body, are regulated by the same general laws, as the motions of inanimate bodies: thus the force of gravitation acts precisely in the same manner, and in the same degree, on living as on dead matter, except when the powers of life are capable of instituting a process, calculated to overcome those affections, by others, which are commensurate to them, and which are of a contrary tendency: thus animal bodies are incapable of being frozen, by a considerable degree of cold, because animals have the power of generating heat; but the skin of an animal has no power of generating an acid, or an alkali, to neutralize the action of an alkaline, or an acid caustic; and therefore its texture is destroyed by the chemical attractions of such an agent, when it comes in contact with it. As far, therefore, as the functions of animal life depend on the locomotions of the solids, and fluids, those functions must be capable of being illustrated by the consideration of the mechanical laws of moving bodies; and hence it is inferred, that the enquiry in what manner, and in what degree the circulation of the blood depends on the muscular, and elastic powers of the heart, and of the arteries; supposing the nature of those powers to be known, must become simply a question belonging to the most refined departments of the theory of hydraulics.

In examining the functions of the heart and arteries, Dr. Young enquires, what would be the nature of the circulation of the blood, if the whole of the veins and arteries were invariable in their dimensions, like tubes of glass, or bone: (2) in what manner the pulse would be transmitted from the heart, through the arteries, if they were merely elastic tubes: and (3) what actions we can with propriety attribute to the muscular coats of the arteries themselves.

In considering the blood-vessels as tubes, of invariable dimensions, the doctor supposes, with a view of determining the velocity of the blood, in their different parts, and the resistances opposed to its motion, that this motion is nearly uniform, since the alternations, arising from the pulsation of the heart, do not materially affect the calculation, especially as they are much less sensible in the smaller vessels, than in the larger ones;

ones; and the principal part of the resistance arises from these small vessels. The blood in the arteries is subjected to a certain pressure, by means of which it is forced into the veins, where the tension is much less considerable; and this pressure, originating from the contractions of the heart, and continued by the tension of the arteries, is almost entirely employed in overcoming the friction of the vessels: for the force required to overcome the inertia of the blood is so trifling, that it may be neglected. Hence the enquiry refers to the magnitude of the pressure, and to the degree of resistance which arises from the friction of the internal surface of the blood-vessels, or from any other causes of retardation. Dr. Young refers here to the experiments of Hales, and other philosophers; and likewise to many of his own, an account of which has been laid before the Royal Society; and he observes, that there can be no doubt that the resistance of the internal surface of the arteries, to the motion of the blood, must be much greater than would be found in the case of water; supposing it four times as great, and it will give eighty inches for the measure of a column, of which the pressure is capable of forcing the blood in its natural course, through the smaller arteries and veins.

Dr. Young next examines the nature and velocity of the propagation of the pulse. The successive transmission of the pulsations of the heart through the length of the arteries is so analogous to the motion of the waves on the surface of the water, or to that of a sound transmitted through the air, that the same calculations will serve for determining the principal affections of all these kinds of motions; and if the water, which is agitated by waves, is supposed to flow at the same time in a continued stream, and the air which conveys a sound to be carried forward also in the form of wind, the similitude will be still stronger. The coats of the arteries may perhaps be considered as perfectly elastic; that is, as producing a force proportional to the degree in which they are extended, beyond their natural dimensions; but there may be bodies in nature, which differ materially from this general law, especially where the distension becomes considerable: thus there may be substances which exhibit a force of tension, proportional to the excess of the square, or the cube, of their length, beyond a certain given quantity.

Dr. Young again refers to the experiments of Hales, and concludes, that the velocity of the pulse must be nearly the same as that of an impulse, transmitted through an elastic fluid, under the pressure of a column of the same height, as that which measures the actual arterial pressure; that is, equal to that which is acquired by a heavy body falling freely through half this height. In man, this velocity becomes about fifteen and a half feet in a second; to which the progressive motion of the blood itself adds about eight inches; and with this velocity, of at least sixteen feet in a second, it may easily happen that the pulse may appear to arrive at the most distant parts of the body, without the intervention of any perceptible interval of time.

The velocity of the transmission of the pulse being known, it is easy to determine the degree in which the arteries are dilated, during its passage through them. The mean velocity of the blood, in the aorta, being eight and a half inches in a second, its greatest velocity must be three times as much, since the contraction of the heart is supposed to occupy only about one third part of the interval between two successive pulsations; and if the velocity of the pulse is sixteen feet in a second, that of the blood itself must be about one-eighth part as great, so that the column of blood occupying eight inches, may occupy only seven; hence the diameter must increase in the ratio of about fifteen to sixteen. The tension will be also become one-eighth quarter, and the force of the heart must be capable of supporting a column of one hundred and one inches; nor would this force by any means require a strong exertion of muscular power; for it only implies a tension of something less than three pounds for each inch of the circumference, of the greatest section of the heart; and supposing the mean thickness half an inch, an equal number of the fibres of some other muscles of the body, would be capable of exerting a force of more than two hundred pounds, in the state of the greatest possible action.

In enquiring into the nature and extent of the functions, which are to be attributed to the muscular fibres of the coats of the arteries, Dr. Young supposes it certain, that they are much less concerned in the progressive motion of the blood, than is generally supposed; for this opinion he adduces a variety of strong arguments; and adds, that it must

must be obvious, that the nature of the pulse, as perceptible to the touch, must depend almost entirely on the action of the heart, since the state of the arteries can produce very little alteration in its qualities. The greater, or less tension of the arterial system, may render the artery, when at rest, somewhat harder or softer; and perhaps a very delicate touch may, in some cases, perceive a difference in the degree of dilatation, although it is seldom practicable to distinguish the artery in its quiescent state, from the surrounding parts. But the sensation which is perceived, when the artery is compressed, as usual, by the finger, is by no means to be confounded with the dilatation of the artery; for in this case, an obstacle is opposed to the motion of the blood, against which it strikes, with the momentum of a considerable column, as a stream of water strikes on the valve of an hydraulic machine; and in this manner, the pressure felt by the finger becomes nearly equal, and similar to that which is originally exerted by the heart: each pulsation passing under the finger, in the same time as is required for the contraction of the heart. When therefore an artery appears to throb, or to beat more strongly than usual, the circumstance is only to be explained from its greater dilatation, which allows it to receive a greater portion of the action of the heart, in the same manner as an aneurism exhibits a very strong pulsation, without any increase of energy, either in itself, or in the neighbouring vessels: but when the pulsations of the artery of a paralytic arm become feeble, the change is to be attributed to its permanent contraction, since the enlargement and contraction of the blood-vessels of a limb, are known to attend the increase or diminution of its muscular exertions. The diminution of the strength of an artery may increase the apparent magnitude of the pulse, by diminishing the velocity with which the pulsation is transmitted; for it has been proved by the doctor, that the magnitude of the pulse is in the inverse ratio of the length of the artery, distended at once; and this length is proportional to the velocity of the transmission; but the force of the pulse striking the finger, would not be affected by such change, except that it might be rendered somewhat fuller, and softer, although a considerable throbbing might be felt in the part, from the increased distension of the temporary diameter of the artery.

Dr. Young next proceeds to investigate the deviations from the natural state of the circulation, which may be either general or partial: the general deviations may consist, either in a change of the motion of the heart, or of the capacity of the capillary arteries. When the motion of the heart is affected, the quantity of blood transmitted by it, may either remain the same as in perfect health, or be diminished or increased. If it remain the same, the pulse, if more frequent, must be weaker, and if slower, it must be stronger; but this latter combination is scarcely ever observable; and in the former case, the heart must either never be filled, perhaps on account of too great irritability; or never be emptied, from the weakness of its muscular powers. When the quantity of the blood transmitted by the heart is smaller than in health, the arteries must be contracted, until their tension becomes only adequate to propel the blood through the capillary vessels, with a proportionally smaller velocity; and the veins must become distended, unless the muscular coats of the arteries can be sufficiently relaxed, to afford a diminished tension. In this state, the pulse must be weak and small, and the arteries being partly exhausted, there will probably be a paleness and chillness in the extremities; until the blood, which is accumulated in the veins, has sufficient power to urge the heart to a greater action; and perhaps, from the vigour which it may have acquired during the remission of its exertions, even to a morbid excess of activity. Hence a contrary state may arise, in which the quantity of blood transmitted by the heart, is greater than in perfect health; the pulse will then be full and strong, the arteries being distended, so as to be capable of exerting a pressure, sufficient to maintain an increased velocity, and to overcome the consequent increase of resistance; a state which perhaps constitutes the hot fit of fever, and which is probably sometimes removed in consequence of a relaxation of the extreme arteries, which suffer the superfluous blood to pass more easily into the veins. Such a relaxation, when carried to a morbid extent, may also be a principal cause of another general derangement of the circulation, the motion of the blood being accelerated, and the arteries emptied, so that the pulse may be small and weak, while the veins are over charged; and the heart exhausted by violent and fruitless efforts, to restore the equilibrium,

equilibrium, a state which appears to resemble, in many respects, the affections observed in typhus: but when the capillary vessels are contracted, the arteries are again distended, although without the excess of heat which must attend their distension, from an increased action of the heart, and possibly without fever: an instance of this appears to be exhibited in the shrinking of the skin which is frequently observable from the effect of cold, and in the first impression produced by a cold bath; such a contraction may exist in the cold fit of an intermittent, although it seems more probable that a debility of the heart is the primary cause of this affection.

Having mentioned the general causes of derangement, which appear to be more or less concerned in different kinds of fever, the doctor adverts to other and more partial ones, which seem to have a similar relation to local inflammation: of these we shall refer to one only. "It is difficult," says Dr. Young, "to determine, whether blushing is more probably effected by a constriction, or by a relaxation of the vessels concerned; it must, however, be chiefly an affection of the smaller vessels, since the larger ones do not contain a sufficient quantity of blood, to produce so sudden an effect. Perhaps the capillary vessels are dilated, while the arteries, which are a little larger only, are contracted: possibly too, an obstruction may exist at the point of junction of the arteries with the veins; and where the blush is preceded by paleness, such an obstruction is probably the principal cause of the whole affection."

As a practical result from these speculations, the author expects the theory, which he has explained, may be of use in enabling us to understand the operation of the remedies employed for relieving them. Thus it may be shewn, that any diminution of the tension of the arterial system must be propagated from the point at which it begins, as from a centre, nearly in the same manner, and with the same velocity, as an increase of tension, or a pulsation of any kind would be propagated. Hence the effect of venesection must be not only more rapidly, but more powerfully felt in a neighbouring, than in a distant part. But since it seems probable, that the minute arteries are more affected by distension, than the veins, there is reason, in general, to expect a more speedy and efficacious relief in inflammations, from opening an artery, than a vein: this operation can, however, be seldom performed without material inconvenience; for a similar reason, greater benefit is often experienced from withdrawing a small portion of blood, by means of cupping or leeches, than a much larger quantity by venesection, since both the former modes of bleeding tend to relieve the arteries, as immediately as the veins, from that distension, which appears to constitute the most essential characteristic of inflammation.

Mr. Davy read some remarks on Dr. Henry's experiments, which tended to prove that the composition of ammonia cannot be ascertained till the nature of nitrogen is determined. Dr. H. thought the proportion of hydrogen in ammonia, as determined by Mr. Davy, rather low, and estimated it at 72 hydrogen and 28 nitrogen, instead of 74 hydrogen and 26 nitrogen; but Mr. D. having repeated his experiments, found them very nearly correct, and took 73—27 as the truth.

A paper by Dr. Pearson, on expectorated matter, was read. It appears from the doctor's experiments, that the different kinds of expectorated matter differ rather in the proportion of the ingredients than in kind. They all consist of albuminous matter, water, and the two principal ingredients are muriate of soda and potash, neutralized by animal oxide, if not by a destructible acid, besides a small proportion of phosphate of lime, ammonia, carbonate of lime, and probably phosphate of magnesia and siliceous earth. The doctor announces that potash neutralized by animal matter is contained in the blood, and in most or all of the secreted and excreted fluids, namely, in dropsical water, pus, both that secreted without breach of surface as well as that of abscesses, and in the urine, &c. He has not found the soda, as represented by former chemists, to impregnate the animal fluids; and this he seems to think might have been concluded *à priori*, because it is admitted on all hands, that almost every kind of vegetable food contains the potash united to some matter destructible by fire, which is not the case of soda; and that it is as little likely the potash should be altered by digestion, as the muriate of soda itself so constantly taken with our food. It is worthy of remark, that the potash is in much larger proportion in expectorated matter, than in the serum of the blood; so much so, that expectorated matter, when exsiccated, commonly shows signs of deliquescence on exposure to the air.

PREMIUMS offered in 1809, *by the* SOCIETY *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*

PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.

Article 1. ACORNS.

FOR having set between the first of October, 1807, and the first of April, 1808, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with acorns, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, set agreeably to the above conditions; the silver medal.

Certificates of setting agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred young oaks on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

3. RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall have raised, since the year 1805, the greatest number of oaks, not fewer than five thousand, either from young plants or acorns, in order to secure a succession of oak timber in this kingdom; the gold medal.

4. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates that there were on the land, at least the number of young oak trees required, in a thriving condition, two years after the planting, with an account of the methods pursued in making and managing the plantation, to be produced to the society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

5. ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal.

The *accounts*, and proper *certificates*, that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1809.

6. CHESNUTS. For having sown or set, between the first of October, 1807, and the first of April, 1808, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with Spanish chesnuts, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, adapted to such soil, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

7. For the second greatest quantity, not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates of sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred chesnut plants in a thriving state, on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

8. ELM. For having planted the greatest number of the English elm, not less than eight thousand, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1807, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1808; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

9. For the second greatest number, not less than five thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates of having planted agreeably to the above conditions, that the plants were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, and specifying the distance of the plants, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1810.

10. LARCH. For having planted out, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1806, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1807, the greatest number of larch trees, not fewer than five thousand, and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

11. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after they were planted out, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1809.

N. B. The larch trees may be planted, either mixed with other trees, or by themselves, as may best suit the convenience of the planter.

12. ASH. For having sown or set, in the year 1805, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with ash for timber, with or without seed, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil; the gold medal.

13. For the next greatest quantity, not less than four acres; the silver medal.

Certificates of the sowing or setting, agreeably to the above conditions, that there are not fewer than six hundred ash plants on each acre, in a thriving and healthy condition, two years at least after the sowing or setting, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation; to be delivered on or before the last Tu. in Dec. 1809.

N. B. It is the intention of the Society, that such lands only as are not calculated for the purposes of Husbandry, should be employed for the purposes specified in these advertisements.

14. FOREST TREES. To the person who shall have enclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expense of tillage, owing to the surface be-

ing too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest trees, namely, oak, Spanish chesnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce, and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber trees, between the first of October, 1806, and the first of April, 1807; the gold medal.

15. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal.

A particular *account* of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

N. B. With the above forest trees, the seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil, and proper for underwood, may or may not be intermixed.

The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce certificates that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such certificates. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

16. Securing Plantations of Timber Trees, and Hedge Rows. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber trees, and hedge rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers; the silver medal.

The *accounts*, and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

17. Comparative Culture of Wheat, broad-cast, drilled, and dibbled. For the best set of experiments, made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equidistant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal.

It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described: and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

18. Beans and Wheat. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled between the first of December, 1808, and the first of April, 1809, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equidistant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1808; the gold medal.

It is required that an *account* of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre thrashed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1810.

19. Beans. To the person who, in the year 1807, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal.

It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a peck, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809. It is apprehended that if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would in a great measure escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

20. Parsnips. To the person who in the year 1809, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal.

Certificates of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

21. Buck Wheat. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal.

It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain; with proper

certificates of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

22. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal.

Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

23. RAISING GRASS SEEDS. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each of any of the following named grass seeds, *viz.*—Meadow fox-tail (alopecurus pratensis), sweet-scented vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum), Timothy grass (phleum pratense), meadow fescue grass (festuca pratensis), smooth-stalked meadow grass (poa pratensis), rough-stalked meadow grass (poa trivialis); the silver medal.

It is required that *certificates* from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above-mentioned, indicating clearly the particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1810.

24. PRESERVING TURNIPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal.

It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

25. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres; the silver medal.

26. PRESERVING CABBAGES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum-headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal.

27. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres; the silver medal.

Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Art. 24. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

28 PRESERVING CARROTS, PARSNIPS, OR BEETS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal.

Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, Art. 24. And the *accounts* to be delivered in on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

29. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres: the silver medal.

30. PRESERVING POTATOES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and consequently of supporting and fattening cattle; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power, and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who eat of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

31. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifty bushels; the silver medal.

32. MAKING MEADOW-HAY IN WET WEATHER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal.

A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the sample; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1809.

33. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal.

A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

34. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. To the person who shall produce to the Society an account, verified by actual experiment, of his having gained the greatest quantity of land from the sea, not less than fifty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal.

Certificates of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the first of January, 1803, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1809.

35. The same premium is extended one year farther.

Certificates to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1810.

36. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, *viz.* clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth, or bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal.

37. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres; the silver medal.

It is required, that the land, before such improvement, be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be enclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes.

Certificates of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

38. MANURES. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass and corn land, *viz.* soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that no less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure.

An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity, and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

39. RAISING WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF LAND. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purpose of irrigating land, superior to, and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model, on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1810.

40. PARING PLOUGH. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a machine or plough for the purpose of paring land preparatory to burning, superior to any hitherto known, or in use for such purpose, and to be worked by not more than one man and two horses; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The machine, and *certificates* that at least three acres have been pared by it in a proper manner, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of January, 1810.

41. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal and ten guineas.

The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

42. MACHINE FOR REAPING OR MOWING CORN. For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal.

The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1809. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction of this and the preceding machine, will be considered as principal parts of their merit.

43. THRASHING MACHINE. To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be thrashed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal.

The *machine*, or a model, with proper *certificates* that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been thrashed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

44. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. To the person who shall dis-

cover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

45. Destroying Worms. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the silver medal.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

46. Destroying the Fly on Hops. To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than four acres of hop ground; the gold medal.

Accounts and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

47. Preventing the Blight, or Ravages of Insects, on Fruit-Trees and Culinary Plants. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight or ravages of insects on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments: the silver medal.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1809.

48. Cure of the Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal.

It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

49. Cure of the Foot-Rot in Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the foot-rot in sheep; the silver medal.

It is required that the cure be acertained by repeated and satisfactory experiments, and the method of performing it be verified by proper *certificates* delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

50. Preventing the ill Effects of Flies on Sheep. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal.

It is required that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

51. Protecting Sheep. To the person who, in the year 1808, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the gold medal.

A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

N B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

52. Culture of Hemp in certain parts of Scotland. The Society wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy in every part of the united Empire, offer to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in any part of the united Empire, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1809, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp, (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal.

53. To the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the next greatest quantity of land in any part of the united Empire, not less than twenty-five acres, statute measure, in the year 1808, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above-mentioned; the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

54. Feeding of Cattle. For the best experiments on stall feeding of cattle (not less than five head) to be continued for the space of twelve months, in order to prove the earliest maturity and greatest propensity to fatten, of the most approved breeds of cattle in Great Britain, specifying the nature of the food given, together with the daily consumption of each beast, with its weekly increase in weight, and such other observations

as may be deemed of consequence; the gold medal.

A full *account* of the methods employed, and of the expenses attending the same, and *certificates* of the sundry matters stated to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1811.

N. B. *Such of the foregoing premiums as are not already mentioned to be continued for two years, are to be extended to that period, on similar conditions.*

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

55. Preserving Seeds of Vegetables. For the best method of preserving the Seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

56. Preventing the Dry-Rot in Timber. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Dec. 1809.

57. Preserving salted Provisions from becoming rancid or rusty. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

A full *description* of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

58. Refining Whale or Seal Oil. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps, and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

It is required that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state and two gallons so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

59. Manufacturing Tallow Candles. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates that 112lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

60. Candles from Resin or other Substances. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Six pounds at least of the candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

61. Method of separating Sugar in a solid Form from Treacle. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle, in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal or fifty guineas.

A quantity of the sugar so prepared, in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

62. Increasing Steam. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

63. Substitute for Tar. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind; and prepared from materials the produce of the united Kingdom and its Colonies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

64. Preparation of Tan. To the person who shall prepare, in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufacturers, the largest quantity, not less

than one hundred weight, of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances: the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the superior quality of the quantity so prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

65. INDELIBLE INK. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making a black ink proper for writing, superior to any at present known, indestructible by chemical applications, and not dearer than that which is now in common use; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates that not less than two gallons of such ink have been actually prepared, and found to possess the qualities above mentioned, with a full detail of the process of making it, and two quarts of the ink, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

66. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the society the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of calico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length; one piece of the calico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

67. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PAINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine, and the solutions of indigo by earths or alkaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates and conditions as for premium 66.

68. RENDERING MUSLIN LESS COMBUSTIBLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of rendering muslin less combustible, to be effected by a cheaper and more effectual mode than any hitherto known; the silver medal.

Specimens of the muslin so prepared, with a full account of the process employed for the purpose, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It is expected that the means employed shall neither injure the quality of the muslin, stain it, nor damage any print or dye with which it may be coloured.

69. SUBSTANCE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white-lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

70. RED PIGMENT. To the person who shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use in oil or water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noxious vapours.

71. ULTRAMARINE. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, and durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

72. BLUE PIGMENT FROM IRON. To the person who shall invent, and discover to the Society, the best blue pigment from iron, superior to Antwerp or Prussian blue in colour and durability, fit for use in oil or water, which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound weight of the colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. It appears from the analysis of lapis lazuli by Klaproth, and the experiments of Gayton, (related in the Annales de Chemie) that ultramarine is a blue sulphurat of iron, and that a blue substance much resembling it is constantly found amongst the scoriæ of blast furnaces where iron is reduced, the Society by offering the above premium wish to call the attention of persons to these facts, and encourage them to make experiments, in the hope of producing a blue pigment which may be substituted for ultramarine.

73. DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS FROM MOTHS.

To the person who shall discover to the Society a cheap, easy, and effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of preventing the destructive effects occasioned by moths and other insects, in furs, woollens, and other articles, superior to any hitherto known or practised; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

74. STATUARY MARBLE. To the person who shall discover, within Great Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds.

A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and *certificates* of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. In order to prevent useless expense or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

75. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID, FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

76. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHEN NITRATE. To the person who shall prepare, in Great Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalis, by a method superior to, and as cheap as those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

77. FINE BAR IRON. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for being converted into steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Samples, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

78. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

79. REFINING BLOCK TIN. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that not less than three tons have been so refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

80. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily fusible composition, fit for the purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

81. REFINING COPPER FROM THE ORE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

82. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Certificates of the accuracy of such map,

together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810. The map to remain the property of the Society.

83. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland, on similar conditions.

84. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland, on similar conditions.

85. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1809, the natural history of any county in England, or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal or vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

86. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS BY NOBILITY. For the best original drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

87. The silver medal for the best copy.

88—89. The same premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

90. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS BY GENTLEMEN. For the best original drawing of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty one; the gold medal.

91. For the best copy, the silver medal.

92—93. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N. B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

94. PREMIUMS FOR DRAWINGS IN GENERAL. For the best original drawing of any kind, by persons of either sex, under the age of twenty-one; the gold medal.

95. For the best copy, the silver medal.

96. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition of three or more human figures, the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches, by persons of either sex under twenty-one years of age; the gold medal.

97. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

98 DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the best outline, after the plaster cast, of any antique statue, by persons of either sex under the age of twenty-one, the figure not less than eighteen inches; the silver medal.

99. PAINTINGS IN OIL. For the best painting in oil, of a landscape after nature, the size thirty-six by twenty-eight inches; by persons of either sex, under twenty-five years of age; the gold medal.

100. For the next in merit, the silver medal. Each candidate must mention from whence the view was taken.

101. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing, in water-colours, of a landscape after nature, not less than eighteen inches by twelve, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age; the silver medal.

102. DRAWINGS BY ENGRAVER'S PUPILS. For the best finished drawing of the fighting Gladiator, from a cast the size of the original marble, the size of the drawing not less than eighteen inches, by persons under twenty-one years of age; the silver medal.

103. ENGRAVING OF PORTRAITS. To the person who shall complete the best portrait engraved in the line manner; the gold medal.

It is required that two impressions of the engraving be produced, and to remain the property of the Society.

104. For the next in merit: the silver medal, on similar conditions.

105. LINE ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the best historical engraving of any size; the gold medal.

106. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

107. LINE ENGRAVINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best line engraving of a landscape; the gold medal.

108. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

N. B. It is not necessary, in the classes of line engravings, for the artist's name to be concealed. The first aquafortis proof, is required to be sent in with two finished impressions. The aquafortis proof and the two impressions, to remain the property of the Society.

109. PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS OF MACHINES. For the best perspective drawings of machines, by persons under twenty-one years of age; the silver medal.

110. ENGRAVING ON WOOD OR METAL BLOCKS, &c. For the best engraving on wood or metal blocks of an historical subject; the size of the principal figure not less than six inches in height, and the block to be at least twelve inches by nine; the gold medal.

Two or more impressions, with the block, to be produced to the Society. The impres-

sions, but not the block, to remain the property of the Society.

111. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

112. BRONZES. For the best drapery figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and if a group, not less than nine inches: and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas.

The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

113. MEDAL DIE ENGRAVING. For the best die engraving of one or more heads after the engraver's own model; the gold medal.

114. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

115. For the best die engraving of one figure or a group consisting of not more than three figures, after the engraver's own model; the gold medal.

116. For the next in merit; the silver medal.

The dies, and two impressions or casts, and the model, in each claim for medal die sinking to be produced to the Society. The impressions or casts, but not the model or die, to remain the property of the Society.

117. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS. For the best original design of an academy of arts, consisting of plan and elevation; the gold medallion. The drawing to remain the property of the Society.

For the next in merit; the silver medallion, on similar conditions.

The following inscription to be engraved on these medallions: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, esq.*

118. ETCHING OF AN HISTORICAL PICTURE. For the best finished etching of an historical picture; the gold medal.

119. ETCHING OF A LANDSCAPE. For the best finished etching of a landscape, from a picture; the silver medal.

CONDITIONS.

FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

All the claims under this class are to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810, and no other articles in the class of Polite Arts to be admitted into the Society with a view to bounties after the last Tuesday in March.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has already obtained the first premium in that class

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society until the first Wednesday in June, 1810, when they will be re-delivered, unless mentioned in the premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, or academy, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

It is required, that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name, residence, and age; which paper is not to be opened unless the candidate be successful, or by a special vote of the Society.

To encourage real merit; and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken, and to mark thereon the class for which each is intended.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

120. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, &c. To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than 30 yards of cloth, at least 27 inches wide, made in Great Britain or Ireland, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on

or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the Housekeeper.

121. SHEEP'S WOOL. To the Person who shall prove to the Society that he has sold the largest quantity of Merino wool, or such wool as will answer the same purposes, being the produce of his own flock, for the purpose of being manufactured into superfine cloth, the quantity of wool, not less than five hundred weight, in the year 1809; the gold medal.

Certificates, along with samples of the wool and of cloth manufactured from it, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

For the next greatest quantity, not less than two hundred and fifty pounds; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

122. HOG'S BRISTLES. To the person who shall prepare the greatest quantity of bristles, from swine bred in the united kingdoms, equal in quality to those imported from Russia or Prussia, and at as cheap a rate; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, that not less than one hundred weight have been so prepared, and a sample of not less than fourteen pounds of such bristles, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

123. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas.

Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wick so prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1809, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample.

124. EXPERIMENTS TO ASCERTAIN THE PROPER THICKNESS OF WICKS FOR CANDLES. To the person who shall make known to the Society the most satisfactory result of a series of experiments, actually made by him to determine the best thickness of cotton wicks for candles, so as to obviate the defects of those commonly used; the silver medal, or ten guineas.

Certificates, that not less than one hundred weight have been so made, and six pounds of the candles, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. The intention in offering this premium, is to ascertain the proper thickness or bulk of the wick in proportion to that of the tallow, and to remove the unpleasant consequences and waste arising from the sparkling, or guttering of the candles in common use.

125. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person in Great Britain, or Ireland, who shall, between the first of January, 1809, and the first of January, 1810, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper, previous to January, 1808, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, viz. nettles, potatoe-haulm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the Housekeeper.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

126. TRANSPARENT PAPER. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp, that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to foolscap, that shall take and bear common writing-ink, with the same facility and correctness as writing paper generally in use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

Certificates of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

127. CHINTZ PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light and dark-ground chintz for garment-work, or furniture, fit for the purposes of calico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. The pattern for which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

128. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

129. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best pattern, in a new style, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment work, or furniture; the silver medal. The pattern for which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

N. B. The patterns to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

130. MANUFACTURE OF SAIL CLOTH. To the person who shall produce to the Society a whole piece of sail cloth, of his own manufacture, proper for the general use of the

royal navy, and at a marketable price; the gold medal.

Certificates of its being manufactured by the person sending it, and a particular Detail of the several circumstances attending its manufacture through the different stages thereof, to be sent to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

For the next best in merit on similar conditions, the silver medal.

PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

131. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

Certificates and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed as they may appear to merit.

132. TRANSIT INSTRUMENT. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

133. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas.

Certificates of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1809, signed by the master, or by the mate, when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1809.

134. FAMILY-MILL. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best-constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish-poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered as essential parts of its merit; and the mill or a model, to remain with the Society.

135. MACHINE FOR RAISING COALS, ORE, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use; and which shall produce the effect at a less expense than those already known, or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

136. IMPROVED WALKING-WHEEL, OR CRANE. To the person who shall invent an improved walking-wheel or crane, on which the weight and power of any person or persons shall be applied with the greatest safety and effect, and so contrived that the power can be varied according to the greater or less weight to be raised or lowered; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The model, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a proper *certificate* that the machine at large has been employed to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1810.

137. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

138. ELM PIPES. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a substitute for the elm pipes now in common use for the conveyance of water, which shall be cheaper, equally effectual, and more durable than any heretofore employed; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that one of the pipes so employed, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory accounts of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

139. LAYING WOODEN PIPES. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a superior method of laying or con-

necting the wooden pipes now in use for conveying water, so as to lessen the injury they receive thereby; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

It is required that a model, an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

140. EXTINGUISHING FIRES. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best and most effectual method of procuring an immediate supply of water in case of fire, or for the means best calculated to prevent or extinguish accidental fires in buildings, superior to any now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

141. BORING AND BLASTING ROCKS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a more simple, safe, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use, of boring or blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

Certificates of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

142. HEATING ROOMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MANUFACTURERS. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expense, for the purpose of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas.

A model or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1810.

143. IMPROVED VENTILATION. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

144. PREVENTING ACCIDENTS FROM HORSES FALLING WITH TWO-WHEELED CARRIAGES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

145. IMPROVING TURNPIKE AND OTHER ROADS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiments, of combining the materials ordinarily employed in making or repairing roads, so as to form them of the hardest consistency by their cementing properties, or by an artificial mixture of earth, stones, &c. altered by heat, or any other mode, so as to form an even, hard, and durable carriage-road; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

146. RAISING THE BODIES OF PERSONS WHO HAVE SUNK UNDER WATER. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable drag, or other machine, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up, in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

The drag or machine, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1810.

147. FOR PREVENTING PREJUDICIAL EFFECTS TO THE PERSONS EMPLOYED IN POINTING NEEDLES. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of obviating the prejudicial effects that attend the operation of pointing needles, by grinding them dry, during which the particles of grindstone, dust, and steel, being thrown into the air, and received with it into the lungs, occasion asthma, consumption, and other painful disorders; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

A model of the apparatus, and a full *account* of the means by which the effect has been produced, together with proper *certificates* of its practicability and adoption, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1810.

N. B. *The Society have extended all the Premiums offered in the Class of Mechanics one year further, on similar conditions.*

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE.

148. Taking Porpoises. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1809, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1810.

149. Oil from Porpoises. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1807, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds.

Certificates of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

150 Curing Herrings by the Dutch Method. To the person or persons who shall, before January, 1810, cure the greatest quantity of white herrings, not less than thirty barrels, according to the method practised by the Dutch, and equal in all respects to the best Dutch herrings, the same being caught in the British or Irish seas, and cured in a British or Irish vessel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

151. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen barrels; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

A sixteen gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810, with *Certificates*, that the conditions of the premium have been fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the same manner as the specimen, together with a full description of the process employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

152. Nutmegs. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit, on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1809.

153. Kali for Barilla. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1808, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres with Spanish kali fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

154. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

Certificates, signed by the governor or commander in chief for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants at the time of signing such *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1810.

159. Destroying the Insect commonly called the Borer. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the Borer, which has of late years been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West-India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates*, under the hand and seal of the governor or commander in chief for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1810.

156. Cultivation of Hemp in Upper or Lower Canada. To the person who shall sow with hemp, the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents, (each four-fifths of a statute acre) in the year 1809, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp, or male hemp bearing no seed, and continue the winter hemp, or female hemp bearing seed, on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

157 To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents in the year 1809, in the manner above mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

158. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a simi-

lar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

159. For the next greatest quantity of land in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

160. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in the same manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars.

Certificates of the number of arpents, the method of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce, to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28lb. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1810.

161 to 165. Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

166. IMPORTATION OF HEMP FROM CANADA. To the master of that vessel which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, net less than one hundred tons, in the year 1809, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

167. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal.

Certificates satisfactory to the Society, to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

168. SUBSTITUTE FOR HEMP. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall discover and produce to the Society, a substitute for hemp, equally cheap, durable, and applicable to all the purposes for which hemp is now used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, together with proper *certificates* from the governor or commander in chief, if raised in any of the British colonies, or from the Secretary of the Board of Trade, if raised in the East Indies, to prove that the same has been used with success, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

169. BHAUGULPORE COTTON. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1809, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore cotton, from which cloths are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cotton not less than five pounds weight, in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

170. ANNATTO. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1810.

171. TRUE COCHINEAL. To the person who, in the year 1809, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal.

A quantity of the cochineal, not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the Secretary of the Board of Trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1810.

N. B. The premiums from No. 148 *to* 171, *inclusive, are all extended three years further on similar conditions. Certificates to be produced at the same time of the years ensuing.*

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

All candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model and description thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

It is expected that all articles for claims or bounties be sent to the Society, carriage paid.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent, or for which he has obtained, or expects any premium or reward from any other Society.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expresed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidate, not a member, shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the Committee.

The Society, anxious to promote the Arts of their country, have adopted the resolution of forming a Collection of Prints, to be open for public inspection; and, having arranged those already in their possession, invite engravers to send etched or finished proofs of their plates: and hope that amateurs, collectors, and publishers of works of art, will also contribute to the undertaking.

Prints of machines, or maps, will also come within the above arrangement.

The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men, upon all subjects connected with the views of the Society, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smal'er scale than the terms required by the premiums; as such communications may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially contribute to the advantage of the public.

The Library of the Society, which has already become very valuable, may yet receive considerable additions and improvements from the presents of members, or other persons who may be inclined to place useful books or valuable manuscripts in a repository, at once permanent and conducive to the national benefit.

All communications are to be made by letter, addressed to CHARLES TAYLOR, M. D. the Secretary, *at the Society of Arts, &c. Adelphi, London.*

And where articles are sent by Sea for the Society, the Bills of Lading are to be addressed to the care of WILLIAM VAUGHAN, Esq. *Mincing-lane, London,* who has politely undertaken to receive them for the Society.

The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters; and that descriptive Drawings may be sent, with the Models and Machines laid before the Society.

N. B. The Society considering that it would be beneficial to the Commerce of the United Kingdom to bring the British Marbles into more general use, and that the most effectual method of accomplishing their object would be, for the present, *to make them more generally known in the capital, have come to the following resolutions:—*

Resolved,—That specimens of British Marbles be exposed in the Society's Rooms, at the Adelphi, for the inspection of the public, under the following regulations:

1st, That all the specimens be exact to a given size, *viz.* eight inches high, six inches broad, one inch thick, and polished on one face.

2d, That a book be kept, containing the number of each specimen, and describing the situation of the quarry, the name of the parish where situated, the distance of the quarry from a beaten road, and the distance of that road from water-carriage, with the name of the donor and proprietor. Any remarks on the qualities of the marbles, or on the lime produced from them, will be gratefully received and preserved by the Society, as materials for future inquiries.

Resolved,—That as the exertions of the Society can be beneficial to the public, only inasmuch as their views are seconded by the public, the Society request, that all persons, proprietors of marble quarries, will favour them with a specimen of the marble, worked to the exact size above mentioned, with the description of the quarry as above, that the same may be entered in the book to be preserved for the use of the public. By such arrangements, it is expected that the interest of the proprietors of the quarries will be promoted, and the use of British marble much extended. A variety are already exhibited in the Society's Great Room.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the 49th Year of the Reign of George III.

(Not Annual, or of an Official Nature.)

BY 49th Geo. III. c. 41, British-built vessels, re-captured from the enemy, may be registered, and have the privilege of British ships.

An Act of 48th Geo. III. c. 70, had provided, that British ships, captured by the enemy, and which should afterwards become the property of British subjects, should not be entitled to the privilege of British ships: the present Act has therefore been passed to encourage the making of re-captures.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 44, goods taken as prize, and brought into Great Britain, or seized as droits, and which, under a decree of the Admiralty, shall be restored to the proprietors, shall not be liable to any duty of Customs or Excise, on account of any sale or transfer thereof, in this kingdom, provided they be not removed from the warehouse but for the purpose of exportation.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 45, the Admiralty may direct the allowances from the compassionate list of the Navy, and the half-pay to Marine Officers, to be paid at the residence of the persons entitled thereto; similar to the Act 49th Geo. III. c. 35, passed for the more convenient payment of Pensions to Widows of Officers of the Navy, and which was noticed in our last volume, No. 186, p. 495.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 46, all persons who shall be examined as witnesses on any enquiry, directed by the Commissioners of Customs, to be made in America, or the West-Indies, shall deliver their testimony on oath, which may be administered by the principal Officer of the Customs; and persons making a false oath shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

[*All passed May* 12, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 50, the Commissioners of Stamps are to make the allowances, by way of discount, to the proprietors and printers of newspapers, who shall advance the price of their papers, provided the same shall not be advanced more than *one halfpenny* above the price at which they were entitled to such allowances.

This permission to increase the price of the papers extended only to such as were previously sold at a rate not exceeding 6d. each.

[*Passed the 20th of May*, 1809.]

By 49th Geo. III. c. 53, before the 1st of October, 1810, a number of militia, equal to one-half of the original quotas of militia in England and Scotland, shall be raised; and, until the 1st June, 1800, the men may be raised as volunteers in the militia. § 12. But no such volunteer is to have more than one child born in wedlock, and the provisions of former Acts, as to substitutes, in relation to their families, are extended to volunteers enlisting in the militia. § 3.

Commanding officers are to transmit certificates of men raised to the clerks of general meetings. § 4.

A bounty of 12 guineas is to be paid to every man raised as a volunteer, by beat of drum or otherwise, under such regulations as his Majesty shall direct. § 5.

The Deputy Lieutenants are to fix, by ballot, the order in which vacancies shall be filled up, and cause lists to be made out of those who have enlisted into the line, and of the parishes to which they belonged; and men enlisted for the militia, are to be placed to such parishes for relief of families. § 6.

After June 1st, the raising of volunteers, by beat of drum, shall cease. § 7.

The deficiencies, in April, 1810, shall be supplied by ballot; and notice thereof is to be given on the church-doors. § 8—11.

The names of persons balloted are to be sent to the constables, who shall give notice thereof; and in case of defaults fresh ballots shall be made. § 12.

Persons chosen by ballot (not being Quakers), not serving or providing a substitute, are to forfeit 20l. § 13.

Persons balloted and enrolled, between the 1st of June, 1810, and the 1st of September, 1810, or their substitutes, are to have a bounty of 10l. 10s.; and churchwardens and overseers of the poor may raise men, as volunteers, who shall be entitled to the same bounty. § 14—15.

But no rates or subscriptions are to be made for inducing persons to volunteer on pain of 20l.; and subsistence money is to be allowed men on the march, out of the poor's rates, at the rate of 2d. per day, at the rate of ten miles per day, to be repaid to the overseers, by the officer receiving the men. § 16.

Persons receiving the bounty are not to be entitled to any of the allowances under former Acts, upon the ground of not being worth 500l. § 17.

Deputy Lieutenants are not to direct more than 10l. 10s. to be paid to any substitute upon enrolment. § 18.

Persons belonging to volunteer corps are not to be exempt, unless they shall have served their full number of days; nor persons balloted under the General Training Act; nor officers on half-pay. § 19, 20.

If any person, ordered to be drawn out, shall not appear, and shall not be taken within 10 days, the vacancy shall be filled up. § 21.

This Act does not extend to the city of London, § 23; and the fine for every county, hundred, and parish, for deficiencies, is 40l. per man, to be assessed by the sessions, on returns from the commandants of the militia. § 24—25.

When the men are raised, the ballot is to be again suspended until the 1st of June, 1812. § 29.

If any high or other constable, clerk of general or subdivision meetings, or schoolmaster, or any commissioned officer, adjutant, quartermaster, or serjeant, in the militia, or local militia, shall insure for providing substitutes, he shall forfeit 100l. § 40.

Penalties exceeding 20l. are recoverable only in superior Courts, and not exceeding 20l. before any justice, or deputy-lieutenant, with power of appeal to the sessions. § 41—42.

By 49th Geo. III. c. 54, the insolvent debtors in *Ireland*, in custody on the 1st of February, 1809, for not exceeding 1500l. on notice and assignment of their estates and effects, are to be liberated, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned for debts prior thereto; but this does not discharge them from debts incurred subsequent to the 1st of February, 1809.

This Act does not extend to relieve attornies, or servants, embezzling money; nor persons obtaining money on false pretences; nor prisoners remanded to prison, under any Insolvent Act, for fraudulently obtaining money, goods, or securities; or having removed effects liable to distress for rent; or lost the benefit of any former Act by a fraudulent conveyance.

Nor does the Act extend to persons, charged in execution, for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation, seduction, malicious prosecution, or any other malicious injury; or persons removing effects of the value of 20l. liable to be distrained for rent; or persons selling or assigning effects to defraud creditors.

Prisoners in custody for prison-fees are to be discharged; but the Act is not to extend to debtors of the Crown, or offenders against the Revenue, unless two Lords of the Treasury shall, under circumstances, authorize the discharge.

[*Passed the 27th of May*, 1809.]

Persons for not paying monies awarded, or costs levied, either in the civil or ecclesiastical courts, or contempt relating thereto, are entitled to the benefit of the Act.

Also *persons imprisoned by Courts of Conscience are entitled to the benefits of this Act*—(that is, as the conductor of this article apprehends, where their debts do not exceed 1500l.; although it has been otherwise stated in some of the public journals)

But no person having taken the benefit of an Insolvent Act within five years, is entitled to any relief.

[*Passed the 27th of May*, 1809.]

Connected with the Irish Insolvent Act, is the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England; and as such we shall give it in this place, though not in the strict order in which it was passed.

By this Act, 49th Geo. III. c. 115, any person in custody on Feb. 1, 1809, for *any debt not exceeding* 2000*l.* taking the benefit of this Act, shall, as to his *person and effects*, be for ever released, discharged, and exonerated, to such extent as hereafter mentioned: also all persons, who, on the 1st of February, 1809, were *charged in execution with any debts not exceeding* 3000*l.* and who may have been *confined in any gaol of the United Kingdom for the space of five years.*

And all persons who, on the said 1st of February, 1809, *were charged in execution with any debt to any amount*, and who shall have been confined *for the space of ten years* last past, shall, on taking the benefit of this act, be respectively discharged, released, and exonerated, as to their person and effects, to such extent as hereinafter mentioned.

Debtors are to give notice thrice in the Gazette; and where they have been removed from the county gaol, also in the country paper, of their intention to take the benefit of the Act.

The

The estates and effects of debtors discharged shall be vested in the Clerk of the Peace, who is to assign the same to such creditors, as the Court shall direct in trust for the benefit of the whole of them.

Debtors discharged are not liable to be imprisoned for any debts prior to the 1st day of February, 1809, but they are not to be discharged of debts contracted subsequent to that day.

And prisoners who, on application as insolvent debtors, under the Lords' Acts, have been remanded back, and since discharged without their consent, are entitled to the benefit of this Act.

Prisoners, in custody for prison fees, are to be discharged.—Persons imprisoned by Courts of Conscience are also entitled to the benefit of this Act.—And persons imprisoned for not paying monies awarded, costs taxed, or upon a writ of excommunication for not paying costs, are to be discharged.

Assignees may compel insolvent debtors, discharged under this Act, to undergo a further examination before two Justices: and persons concealing the effects of debtors are to forfeit 100l. and treble costs.

The insolvent on releasing his interest is a good witness; and the future estate or effects, real or personal, of prisoners discharged under this Act, shall be liable to the payment of their debts.

[*Prisoners not entitled to be discharged.*]

The Act does not extend to attornies, or servants, embezzling money, except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to persons obtaining money under false pretences, or fictitious names, except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to prisoners remanded to prison, under any insolvent Act, for fraudulently obtaining money, goods, or securities for money, on false pretences; or for having secretly removed effects liable to be detained for rent; or who shall have lost the benefit of such act, by any fraudulent conveyance; or who shall have fraudulently obtained their discharge under such former act; but the objections can only be made by some detaining creditor, on an action commenced prior to the 1st of February, 1809.

Nor to persons charged in execution for damages recovered in any action for criminal conversation: seduction of a daughter, or female servant; for a malicious prosecution, or any other malicious injury; except in cases where the plaintiff shall be dead, and no one shall have obtained probate or administration within twelve months, and except such person shall have been confined for ten years.

Nor to persons removing effects of the value of 30l. liable to be distrained for rent; except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to persons selling or assigning effects to defraud creditors; except where they have been confined ten years.

Nor to persons who have lost 20l. in one day, or in the whole, since such commitment, 100l.; except where they have been confined ten years.

The Act is not to extend to crown debtors, or offenders against the customs, excise, stamps, salt, or any branches of the public revenue, unless the Lords of the Treasury certify their consent thereto.—And persons having taken the benefit of an insolvent Act within five years, are not entitled to relief; and fraudulent discharges are void,

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June, to the 20th of July, 1809.

TYPHUS	1
Febris intermittens	4
Hepatitis	2
Icterus	1
Tussicula vel Phthysis incipiens	9
Hypochondriasis	3
Amenorrhœa	1
Hysteria	1
Paralysis	1
Morbi infantiles	2

The last Report was concluded with remarks on the salutary efficacy of blisters. The present might, with equal justice, be introduced with an eulogy on emetics. Although their merit, to a certain extent, be generally allowed, it is not, perhaps, sufficiently appreciated in the commencement of fevers. On the first accession of fever, an emetic will often stop the disease on the threshold. On the contrary, if, without having taken this preliminary step,

step, drugs are poured into the already oppressed or polluted stomach, they will either be rejected, or during their troublesome passage through the body, will exaggerate the general irritation, and probably every other symptom which they were intended, and might be calculated, after a suitable preparation, to alleviate or remove. Bark, for instance, is one of the worst things at the outset of a fever; although one of the best, perhaps, that can be given at a more advanced stage of its progress, and during the gradual and sometimes tedious process of convalescence. This remark applies particularly to cases where there is reason to suspect the existence of visceral injury, or obstruction. When the liver, for instance, is morbidly affected, the bark is often decidedly injurious; instead of which, some preparation of mercury is to be used with a cautious perseverance. Mercury may be considered as a kind of specific against the effects of more than one species of irregularity. But the inebriate, who hardens or mutilates his hepatic organs, or he who mangles his health by a different mode of indiscretion, ought equally to consider, that a poison lurks under the medicine which apparently promotes his cure; that, although it prove ultimately successful in expelling the enemy during the conflict, it lays waste the ground upon which it exercises its victorious power. This drug can remove the reality, or suspend the appearance, of a disease, only by encroaching seriously, sometimes dangerously, upon the original funds of the constitution. The countenance, and mental as well as physical character of a man, will, in a greater or less degree, retain through life the impression of a mercurial course.*

In biliary complaints, exercise, more especially on horseback, has a peculiarly deobstruent and invigorating power; and at the same time, is not attended with ultimate and radical injury, which inevitably arises from the more active and penetrating medicines. Fashionable carriages of the present day are of such luxurious construction, as to afford the convenience of locomotion only, without any of the advantages of action. The easy movement of our modern vehicles is better adapted for epicurean indulgence than for the promotion or preservation of health; and may even be ranked amongst those more recent inventions of effeminacy and refinement, which have considerably tended to induce the increased prevalence of maladies, hepatic amongst the rest, which are connected with general debility and relaxation. Horse exercise is not liable to similar objections; but, on the contrary, is every way calculated to remove the obstructions, and to brace the unstrung energies, of the frame.

Sydenham had such confidence in exercise on horseback, that, in one of his medical treatises, he observes, "That if any man were possessed of a remedy that would do equal service to the human constitution with riding gently on horseback twice a day, he would be in possession of the philosopher's stone."

In several cases of intermittent fever which have lately been under the reporter's care, Fowler's arsenic solution was decidedly efficacious, and in one speedily successful. That substance which the ignorance of man was formerly wont to regard as a deadly poison, his improved science has ascertained to be a most inestimable remedy. The same remark might be made with regard to a variety of other articles which are now adopted with propriety and advantage into the established pharmacopeia. So that, from an analogy somewhat more extended, it may not be unphilosophical to infer, that Nature has not produced any thing, however deleterious it may appear or prove to be in the present imperfection of our knowledge, which a more perfect and accurate acquaintance with its properties and use might not convert into a valuable auxiliary and addition to the powers and materials of the medical art.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, July 25, 1809.

STATE

* Mercury is well known speedily to destroy subjects pre-disposed to scrophula. But its effect, in laying the foundation of remote fatal disorders, has not been sufficiently remarked. I am disposed to think that it sometimes counteracts intoxicating liquors; but much more frequently affects the structure of the abdominal viscera. In repeated experiments on animals, whose food and manner of digestion resemble those of man, I have witnessed its prodigious power to stimulate the liver; and I believe there is no organ, not even the salivary glands, upon which mercury has more action. This is known indeed from its medicinal operation. But that operation is by no means salutary. In persons who had avoided fermented liquors from their youth up, I have known the liver as much indurated after the inordinate use of mercurials, as in any dram-drinkers."—*Dr. Beddoes' Hygeia.*

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

IT is our task this month, to record a series of events, which determine the destiny of Europe, at least during the life of Bonaparte, and which tend to change the ancient organization of society in the part of the world hitherto called civilized. We are surrounded, however, by too many prejudices to be able to decide, whether the change will ultimately prove for the better, or the worse. For the present we have to lament, at least, the great positive evils which attend so great a change; and the only consolation we can find, is in the hope, that some improvement in the condition of the world may be the result.

The monkish and the feudal system have most prevailed over all Europe for eight or ten centuries; and during that period they have held mankind in ignorance, and in mental bondage. These chains, however, have at length been cut, like the Gordian knot, by means of the sword, and, perhaps, nothing else could have broken them. The questions, then, about which we ought now to be solicitous, are, what new chains mankind will forge for themselves? or what will the conqueror forge for them? What system will prevail in Europe, instead of those which have been destroyed? and what exertions of human foresight can extract any good from the mass of existing evils?

Historians, who record the rapid destruction of ancient and powerful empires, will have to refer the cause of these great events to the universal decrepitude and corruption of the destroyed governments; to the imbecility of the reigning princes; and to the previous extinction of all public spirit in the respective countries. They will find, that the doctrine of the many, being made for the few, prevailed in all these extinguished states; that the people, having no interest in the government, had no interest in defending their country against foreign invaders; and that the original compact between the governors and the governed, had long been dissolved, previously to the political changes that have taken place.

If there is TRUTH in these remarks, we hope they will produce their good effect on those persons, who possess influence in the only country which stands unshaken before THE MODERN ATTILA.—We hope, that in this country, public spirit will continue to be cherished, and individual patriotism be respected by the rulers; we hope, that the rights and feelings of the people will be identified with the interests of the state, and that the governors will never forget, that they only exist through the means, and for the use, of the governed. Then will this people remain invincible, and maintain the balance, in the scale of civilization, against the accidents which threaten to disorganize, or are disorganizing, society, in other parts of the world.

Seventeenth Bulletin.

Vienna, June 8, 1808.

The day before yesterday, the Emperor reviewed the whole of his guards, consisting of infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The inhabitants of Vienna were struck with the numbers, the fine appearance, and good condition of this body of men.

All the advices which we receive from the side of the enemy concur in stating, that the cities of Presburg, Brunn, and Znaim, are completely filled with their wounded. The Austrians themselves estimate their loss at 18,000.

Prince Poniatowski follows up his military successes, with the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw. After taking Sandomir, he made himself master of the fortress of Zamose, where the enemy sustained the loss of 3000 men, and 30 pieces of artillery. All the Poles serving in the Austrian army desert.

The enemy, after the failure of their attempt upon Thorn, were vigorously pursued by General Dombrowski.

The Archduke Ferdinand will reap nothing but disgrace from his undertaking. He is supposed to have arrived in Austrian Silesia, with his force, which is wasted one-third.

Nineteenth Bulletin.

Vienna, June 16.

The anniversary of the battle of Marengo has been celebrated by the victory of the Raab, which the right wing of the army, under the command of the Prince Viceroy, has obtained over the united corps of the Archduke John and the Archduke Palatine.

Since the battle of the Piave, the Viceroy has pursued the Archduke John, at the point of the bayonet.

The Austrian army hoped to canton itself on the banks of the Raab, between St. Gothard and Kormend. On the 5th of June the Viceroy advanced from Neustadt, and established his head quarters at Oedenburgh, in Hungary. On the 7th he followed up his movements, and arrived at Guntz. General Lauriston, with his corps of observation, formed

formed a junction with his left wing. On the 8th General Montbrun, with his division of cavalry, effected the passage of the Raabnitz, near Sovenyhaga, routed the cavalry of the Hungarian Insurrection, and drove them towards Raab. On the 9th the Viceroy proceeded towards Savar. The cavalry of General Grouchy fell in with the enemy's rear-guard at Vasvar, and made some prisoners. On the 10th General Macdonald arrived from Gratz at Kormend —On the 11th General Grenier came up at Karako with a column of the enemy's flank corps, which defended the bridge. He, however, passed the river in force. General Debroc made a brilliant charge with the 9th Hussars upon a battalion of 400 men, 300 of whom were made prisoners. On the 12th the army passed the bridge of Merse near Papa. The Viceroy, from a height, observed the whole hostile army in battle array. General Montbrun debouched in the plain, and charged the enemy's cavalry, which he completely overthrew, after having made many skilful manœuvres.

The enemy had already begun to retreat. The Viceroy passed the night at Papa. On the 13th, at five A.M. the army marched towards Raab. Our cavalry and the Austrians shewed themselves near the village of Szanach. The enemy were defeated, and we took 400 prisoners. The Archduke John having united with the Archduke Palatine, took a fine position upon some heights, the right wing resting upon Raab, a fortified town, and the left covering the road of Comorn, another strong place in Hungary.

On the 14th, at 11 P.M. the Viceroy drew up his army in the order of battle, and with 35,000 men attacked 50,000 of the enemy. But the zeal of our troops was animated by the recollection of the memorable victory which had sanctified this day. All the soldiers shouted with joy when they saw the enemy, who were placed in three lines, consisting of from 20 to 25,000 men of the remains of the fine army of Italy, which had already imagined itself masters of Italy, of 10,000 men under General Haddick, of 5 or 6000 men of the remains of Jellachich's corps, and of the corps of the Tyrol, which had joined the army, through the passes of Carinthia, and of 10 or 12,000 of the Hungarian insurrection.

The Viceroy placed General Montbrun's cavalry, the brigade of General Colbert, and the cavalry of General Grouchy, on his right wing, the corps of General Grenier formed two platoons, whereof General Serres's division was the right one. In the advanced guard an Italian division, commanded by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, formed a third platoon. The reserve of General Puthod formed the reserve. General Lauriston, with his corps of observation, supported by General Sahuc, formed the extremity of the left wing, and watched Raab.

At two in the afternoon the cannonade began. At three our second and third platoons were engaged. The fire from the musketry was severe. The first line of the enemy was overthrown; but the second withstood for a moment the shock of our first division, which being speedily reinforced, also overthrew the line of the enemy —The enemy's reserve then appeared. On his side, the Viceroy, who followed all his movements, advanced with his reserve. The fine position of the Austrians was taken, and at four the victory was decisive. The enemy, who were in complete disorder, could not easily unite, so that in no way was the movement of our cavalry obstructed.—Three thousand prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and four standards, are the memorials of this achievement. The enemy left 3000 dead on the field of battle, among whom is a Major-General. Our loss amounts to 900 killed and wounded.

Twenty-first Bulletin.

Vienna, June 22.

An Aid-de-Camp of Prince Joseph Poniatowsky is arrived at the head-quarters of the Army of the Grand Duchy. On the 16th of this month Prince Serge Gallitzin was to be at Lublin, and has advanced to Sandomir.

The enemy pleases himself in spreading ephemeral Bulletins, in which he always boasts of victory. According to his account, he took 20,000 muskets, and 2000 cuirasses in the battle of Esling. He says, that on the 21st and 22d he was master of the field of battle; he has even caused to be printed and circulated an engraving of that battle, in which we see him striding over both shores, and his batteries traversing the islands and the field of battle in every direction. He also imagines a battle, which he calls the battle of Kitsee, in which a number of French have been killed or taken. These childish reports, hawked about by small columns, like that of Schill, are tactics employed to disturb and raise the country.

Gen Count Lauriston continues the siege of Raab with the greatest activity; the town has been on fire for 24 hours; and this army, which at Esling has gained so great a victory, that it took 20,000 muskets and 2000 cuirasses; that army which at Kitsee killed so many and made so many prisoners; that army which, according to its apocryphal Bulletins, has gained such great advantages at the battle of Raab, tranquilly sees its principal places besieged and burnt, and Hungary inundated by parties; and to save its Empress, and the precious effects of Government, have removed them to the frontiers of Turkey, and to the utmost extremity of Europe.

Twenty-second Bulletin.

Vienna, June 24.

Raab has capitulated; this city forms an excellent position in the centre of Hungary; it is defended by bastions, its ditches are full of water, and an inundation covers a part of it;

it; it is situated on the confluence of three rivers; it resembles on a small scale the situation of the grand entrenched camp, where the enemy hoped to assemble and exercise the Hungarian Insurrection, and where he had constructed immense works. The garrison, 1800 strong, was insufficient. The enemy intended to have left 5000 men, but by the battle of Raab, his army was separated from that place. The city has suffered considerably from a bombardment of eight days, which has destroyed its finest edifices. All that could be said as to the inutility of a defence was ineffectual; it was misled by the hope of being relieved.

Twenty Third Bulletin.

Vienna, June 28.

On the 25th his Majesty reviewed a great number of troops on the heights of Schoenbrun; there were observed a fine line of 8000 cavalry, of which the guard formed a part, and in which there was only one regiment of cuirassiers. There was also a line of 200 pieces of cannon—the appearance and martial air of the troops excited the admiration of the spectators.

On Saturday, the 24th, our troops entered Raab; the 25th, the garrison, prisoners of war, set out; they amount to 2500 men. His Majesty has given to General of Division Narbonne, the command of this place, and of all the Hungarian States surrendered to the French arms.

The Duke of Auerstadt is before Presburg; the enemy works at the fortifications; it was intimated to him to cease from his works, unless he wished to draw upon the peaceable inhabitants the greatest misfortunes; he took no notice of it; 4000 bombs and obusses have compelled him to renounce his projects, but the fire broke out in this unfortunate city, and several quarters have been burnt. The Duke of Ragusa, with the army of Dalmatia, passed the Drave on the 22d, and marched to Gratz. On the 24th, General Vandamme embarked 300 Wirtemburghers, commanded by Major Kichler, at Molk, in order to shew themselves upon the opposite side, and gain intelligence; the debarkation was effected; these troops routed two companies of the enemy, and took 2 officers and 80 men prisoners. The Prince of Ponte Corvo and the Saxon army, are at St. Polten. The Duke of Dantzic, who is at Lintz, ordered General Wrede to reconnoitre on the left bank. All the enemy's posts were driven in, several officers and 20 men were taken. The object of this reconnoitring was also to procure intelligence. The city of Vienna is plentifully furnished with meat; the supply of bread is more difficult, on account of the impediments in grinding. In respect of the subsistence of the army, it is secured for six months; it has wine and vegetables in abundance. The wines of the cellars of the convents have been placed in a magazine to furnish distributions to the army. Several millions of bottles have there been collected. On the 10th of April, at the very time when the Austrian General prostituted his character, and spread a snare for the King of Bavaria, by writing the letter which has appeared in all the public papers, General Chastellar excited the Tyrol to insurrection, and surprised 700 French conscripts, who were going to Augsburg, where their regiments were, and who, marching in the confidence of peace, obliged to surrender, and made prisoners; they were massacred. Among them were 80 Belgians, born in the same town as Chastellar. Eighteen hundred Bavarians, made prisoners at the same time, were also massacred. Chastellar, who commanded, was witness to those horrors. He not only made no opposition to them, but he is accused of having smiled at the massacre, hoping that the Tyrolians, having to dread the vengeance due to a crime which they could not hope would be pardoned, must be now firmly engaged in their rebellion. When his Majesty was made acquainted with these atrocities, he found himself in a difficult situation. If he had chosen to have recourse to reprisals, 20 generals, 1000 officers, and 80,000 men, made prisoners during the month of April, might have satisfied the manes of the unhappy French, so cowardly butchered. But prisoners do not appertain to the power for whom they have fought, they are under the safeguard of the honour and generosity of the nation which has disarmed them. His Majesty considered Chastellar as acting without being authorised; for notwithstanding the furious proclamations and violent language of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, it was impossible to believe they could approve such crimes.

Twenty-Fourth Bulletin.

Vienna, July 3.

General Broussier had left two battalions in the town of Gratz, and proceeded to Vildon, to join the army of Dalmatia.

On the 26th of June, General Giulay appeared before Gratz, with 10,000 men, composed, it is true, of Croats, and frontier regiments. The 84th repelled all the attacks of the enemy, routed him, took 500 men prisoners, and two standards, and maintained himself in his position 14 hours, giving time to General Broussier to come to his assistance. This conflict of one to ten, covered the 84th, and its Colonel Gambin, with honour. The standards were presented to his Majesty at the parade. We have to regret, that 20 of these brave fellows were killed, and 92 wounded.

On the 30th, the Duke of Auerstadt attacked one of the islands of the Danube, at a small distance from the right bank opposite Presburg, where the enemy had some troops. General Gudin directed this operation with skill; it was executed by Colonel Decouz, and the 21st regiment of infantry. At two o'clock in the morning, this regiment, partly

in

in boats, and partly swimming, crossed a very narrow arm of the Danube, seized the island, routed the 1500 men who were upon it, and made 250 prisoners, among whom were the Colonel, and several officers of the regiment of St. Julian, and took three pieces of cannon, which the enemy had landed for the defence of the island.

At length there exists no longer any Danube, as far as concerns the French army. General Count Bertrand has raised works which excite astonishment and inspire admiration Over a breadth of 400 fathoms, and over a very rapid river, he has in a fortnight raised a bridge formed of 60 arches, on which three carriages can pass abreast; he has built a second bridge upon piles eight feet broad; but this is for infantry only. Next to these two bridges is a bridge of boats; we can, therefore, pass the Danube in three columns. These three bridges are secured against all insults, even against the effects of fire ships and incendiary machines, by stuccadoes, raised on piles between the islands in different directions, the furthest of which are at 250 fathoms from the bridges. When these immense works are contemplated, they might be thought to be the labour of many years; they were, however, produced in 15 or 20 days. These works are defended by têtes-de-pont, each of 1600 fathoms in extent, formed of redoubts, surrounded by pallisades, frizes, and ditches filled with water. The island of Lobau is a strong post; it contains magazines of provisions, 109 pieces of heavy cannon, and 20 mortars or howitzers. Opposite Essling, on the left arm of the Danube. is a bridge, which the Duke of Rivoli has fixed there. It is covered by a tête-de-pont, which had been raised there at the time of the first passage of the river.

General Legrand occupies the woods in the front of the tête de-pont The hostile army is in order of battle, covered with redoubts; the left is at Enzersdorf, the right at Great Aspern: a few discharges of musquetry from the advanced posts have taken place.

Now that the passage of the Danube is secured, and that our bridges are sheltered from every attempt, the fate of the Austrian monarchy will be decided in a single battle.

The waters of the Danube were on the first of July four feet above the lowest, and 13 feet below the highest point The rapidity of the river at this part is, when the waters are high, from 7 to 12 feet; when the water is moderate, 4 feet 6 inches, each second, and more strong than at any other point. In Hungary it diminishes a great deal; and at the place where Trajan raised a bridge, it is almost insensible. The Danube is there 450 fathoms broad, here it is only 400. The bridge of Trajan was a stone bridge, the work of several years. Cæsar's bridge over the Rhine was raised, it is true, in eight days, but no loaded carriage could pass over it. The works on the Danube are the most beautiful military works ever formed.

Prince Gazarin, Aid-de-Camp General of the Emperor of Russia, arrived at Schoenbrunn, at four in the morning of the day before yesterday, at the moment the Emperor was mounting on horseback. He set out from Petersburgh on the 8th of June. He has brought intelligence of the march of the Russian army into Gallicia.

His Majesty has quitted Schoenbrunn; he has been two days encamped. His tents are very beautiful, and made in the style of the Egyptian tents.

Twenty-fifth Bulletin.

Wolkersdorf, July 8.

The works raised by General Count Bertrand, and his corps of engineers, had, since the beginning of the month, entirely subdued the Danube. His Majesty, in consequence, resolved to collect his forces in the island of Lobau, face the Austrian army, and bring on a general engagement.

All the intelligence collected concerning the Austrian army shewed that it was considerable; that it had been recruited by numerous bodies of reserve, by the levies from Moravia and Hungary, and all the landwehrs (fencibles) of the provinces; that its cavalry had been re-mounted, and its draughts of artillery tripled by immense levies of horses and carriages in Moravia, Hungary, and Bohemia. To add new chances in their favour, the Austrian generals had raised military works, of which the right was protected by Gros-Aspern, and the left by Enzersdorf. The villages of Aspern, Essling, and Enzersdorf, and the intervals between them, were covered with redoubts, surrounded by pallisades and frizes, and defended by more than 150 pieces of battering cannon, taken from the fortresses of Bohemia and Moravia.

On the 1st of July, at four o'clock in the morning, the Emperor removed his head-quarters to the Island Lobau. A small island which bore upon Enzersdorf, had been furnished with ten mortars and twenty 18-pounders. Another island had been supplied with six pieces of battering cannon (12-pounders), and four mortars. Between these two islands, a battery had been raised, equal in force, and in like manner bearing upon Enzersdorf. These 62 pieces of battering artillery had the same object, they were in two hours to destroy the little town of Enzersdorf, drive away the enemy, and demolish the works. On the right, four mortars, two ten-pounders, and twelve six-pounders (battering cannon) were to bear upon the plain and protect the operations of the bridges.

In the evening, the redoubts of Essling appeared to be jealous of these works: not doubting but they were a first battery, formed to act against themselves, they fired upon them with great activity. This was precisely the intention in having seized this island.

The

The attention of the enemy was to be drawn to this point, in order to conceal from him the operations really intended.

On the 4th, at ten in the evening, General Oudinot caused 1500 voltigeurs to be embarked on the great arm of the Danube, commanded by General Conroux. Colonel Baste, with ten gun-boats, convoyed them, and disembarked them beyond the little arm of the Island Lobau, in the Danube. The batteries of the enemy were soon silenced, and he was driven from the woods to the village of Muhleuten.

At eleven in the evening, the batteries raised against Enzersdorf, received orders to begin their firing. The howitzers soon set this unfortunate town on fire, and in less than half an hour, the enemies batteries had ceased to work.

The bridge of a single piece, the first of the kind that has been made, was fixed in less than five minutes, and the infantry passed over it with great rapidity.

Captain Bazelle fixed a bridge of boats in an hour and a half.

Captain Payerimoffe formed a bridge of rafts in two hours.

Thus by two o'clock of the morning, the army had four bridges, from the East of Lobau to the main land, and it had debouched on the left 3100 yards below Enzersdorf, protected by the batteries, and its right upon Vittau. The corps of the Duke de Rivoli formed the left; that of Count Oudinot, the centre; and that of the Duke of Auerstadt, the right; the corps of the Prince de Ponte-Corvo, the Viceroy, and the Duke of Ragusa, the guard; and the cuirassiers formed the second line, and the bodies of reserve. Utter darkness, a violent storm, and rain which fell in torrents, rendered this night as frightful, as it was propitious to the French army, and was about to be glorious to it.

On th 5th, at day-break, every one conceived the project of the Emperor, who was then, with his whole army, arranged in order of battle at the extremity of the enemy's left, having thus turned their entrenched camps, rendered their works useless, and obliged them to abandon their positions, and come and offer battle on the spot that was convenient to himself. Without receiving any protection from the works he had raised, he had forced the enemy to fight him three quarters of a league from their redoubts. The greatest and happiest results were presaged.

At eight in the morning, the batteries which had played upon Enzersdorf had produced such an effect, that the enemy withdrew all but four battalions. The Duke of Rivoli then dispatched his Aide-de-Camp, against it, who not meeting with great resistance, took prisoners all who remained in it.

Count Oudinot at the same time, surrounded the Castle of Sachsengang, which the enemy had fortified, and forced 900 men who defended it, to capitulate, taking twelve pieces of cannon.

The Emperor then caused the whole army to spread itself over the immense plain of Enzersdorf.

In the mean time, the enemy gradually recovered from his astonishment, and endeavoured to gain some advantages in this new field of battle. For this purpose he detached several columns of infantry, a considerable number of artillery, and all his cavalry, as well of the line as the new levies, to attempt to out flank the right of the French army. He occupied in consequence, the village of Rutzendorf. The Emperor ordered General Oudinot to carry this village, to the right of which he sent the Duke of Auerstadt.

From noon till nine in the evening, the French armies manœuvred on this immense plain. All the villages were occupied, and when they had reached the heights of the entrenched camps of the enemy, these fell as if by enchantment. It was thus we seized the works of Essling and Gros-Aspern, and the labour of forty days proved of no use to the enemy. He made some resistance in the village of Raschdorf, which the Prince de Ponte-Corvo caused to be attacked and carried by the Saxons. The enemy was every where overwhelmed by the superiority of our fire, and the immense field of battle was covered with his remains.

Alarmed by the progress of the French army, and the great successes which it had obtained with scarcely any effort, the enemy put all his troops in motion, and at six in the evening he occupied the following position:—his right extended from Stadelau to Gerasdorf, his centre from Gerasdorf to Wagram, and his left from Wagram to Neusiedel. The French army had its left at Gros-Aspern, its centre at Raschdorf, and its right at Glenzindorf.

In this position, the day was nearly at a close, and we had to expect a great battle on the morrow; but this was to be avoided if possible, and his position so intersected, so as to prevent his forming any plan, by our taking possession, in the night, of the village of Wagram. In this case, his line, already of an immense length, by being suddenly assailed, and exposed to the chances of combat, the different bodies of his army would be dispersed without order or direction, and we should be likely to succeed at an easy rate, and without any serious engagement. The attack on Wagram took place, and our troops got possession of the village, but a column of Saxons and a column of French mistaking each other in the dark for enemies, the operation failed.

We then prepared for the battle of Wagram.

The dispositions of the French general and the Austrian general were inverted The Emperor passed the night in accumulating his forces towards his centre, where he was in person, within cannon-shot of Wagram. With this view, the Duke de Rivoli moved upon

upon the left of Aderklau, leaving at Aspern a single division with orders for it to fall back, in case of necessity, upon Lobau. The Duke of Auerstadt received orders to leave the village of Grosshoffen unoccupied, and to approach the center. The Austrian general, on the contrary, weakened his center to secure and augment his extremities, which he still farther extended.

On the 6th of July, at day-break, the Prince de Ponte Corvo occupied the left, having the Duke of Rivoli in a second line. The Viceroy connected him with the centre, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the Duke of Ragusa, those of the Imperial Guards, and the divisions of cuirassiers, formed seven or eight lines.

The Duke of Auerstadt marched from the right to reach the centre. The enemy, on the contrary, put Bellegarde's corps in motion for Stadelau. The corps of Collowrath, Lichtenstein, and Hiller, connected their right with the position of Wagram, where was Prince Hohenzollern, and with the extremity of the left at Neustidel, where the corps of Rosenberg debouched, to out-flank the Duke of Auerstadt. The corps of Rosenberg, and that of the Duke of Auerstadt, moving in opposite directions encountered each other with the first rays of the sun, and gave the signal of battle. The Emperor instantly repaired to this point, ordered the Duke of Auerstadt to be reinforced by the Duke of Padua's cuirassiers, and the corps of Rosenberg to be attacked in flank by a battery of twelve guns, of the division of Count de Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour, the fine corps of the Duke of Auerstadt gave a good account of the corps of Rosenberg, defeating it, and driving it beyond Neusiedel with considerable loss.

In the mean time, a cannonade commenced along the whole of the line, and the enemy's dispositions were every moment discovering themselves. The whole of his left was secured with artillery. One might have said, that the Austrian general was not fighting so much for victory, as for the means of improving it. This disposition of the enemy seemed so absurd, that a snare was apprehended, and the Emperor waited some time before he ordered those easy dispositions, which he had to make to disconcert those of the enemy, and render them fatal to him. He ordered the Duke of Rivoli to make an attack on the village occupied by the enemy, and which somewhat annoyed the extremity of the centre of the army. He ordered the Duke of Auerstadt to turn the position of Neusiedel, and thence to push on upon Wagram; and he formed the Duke of Ragusa's troops, and those of General Macdonald in column, to attack Wagram at the moment the Duke of Auerstadt should debouch.

While these things were going on, information was received that the enemy was making a furious attack upon the village which had been carried by the Duke of Rivoli; that our left was out-flanked by 3000 toises, that a brisk cannonade was heard at Gros-Aspern, and that the space between Gros-Aspern and Wagram was covered by an immense line of artillery. There was no longer any room to doubt that the enemy had committed an enormous fault, and we had only to profit by it. The Emperor instantly ordered General Macdonald to form the divisions of Brousier and Lamarque in columns of attack. He ordered the division of Nansouty to be supported by the horse-guards, and by a battery of sixty guns belonging to the guards, and by forty of other corps. General Count Lauriston, at the head of his battery of 100 pieces of artillery, marched also at a trot against the enemy, advanced without firing to within half gun-shot distance, and there opened a prodigious fire, which silenced the enemy, and spread death among his ranks. General Macdonald then advanced at the *pas de charge*. The General of Division Reille, with the brigade of fusileers and sharp-shooters of the guards, supported General Macdonald. The guards also made a change of front, in order to render this attack infallible. In an instant the enemy's centre lost a league of ground; his right became alarmed, and perceiving the dangerous position in which it was placed, rapidly fell back also. The Duke of Rivoli, at that moment, attacked it in front. Whilst the rout of the centre thus struck consternation into the right of the enemy, and hurried its movements, the left was attacked and outflanked by the Duke of Auerstadt, who carried Neusiedel, and having gained the elevated plain, was marching upon Wagram. The divisions of Broussiers and Gudin in the centre, covered themselves with glory.

It was then only ten o'clock in the morning; and those who had the least penetration saw that the fate of the day was decided, and that the victory was ours.

At noon, Count Oudinot marched upon Wagram, to assist in the attack of the Duke of Auerstadt. He was successful, and he carried that important position. After ten o'clock, the enemy fought only to effect his retreat, and at twelve this was manifest. It was conducted in disorder, and long before dark, the enemy was out of sight. Our left was posted at Jetelsee and Ebersdorf; our centre upon Obersdorf; and the cavalry of our right extended their posts as far as Schonkirchen.

On the 7th, at day-break, the army was in motion, marching upon Kornneuburg and Walkersdorf, and had some posts near Nicolsburg. The enemy, cut off from Hungary and Moravia, was falling back upon Bohemia.

Such is the narrative of the battle of Wagram, a battle decisive and ever memorable, in which from three to four hundred thousand men, and from twelve to fifteen hundred pieces of cannon, contended for great interests, upon a field of battle, studied, planned, and fortified by the enemy for several months.

Two

The BATTLES of ESSLING & WAGRAM, May 21st & 22nd & July 5th & 6th 1809.

Shonkirchin

6th after the Battle

Kloster-Neuburg

Wagram the Battle.

Nieusiedel

Seivering

Grosshoffen

Potzelsdorf

5th after the Battle.

Raschdorf

Glenzindorf

New Waldeck

Army May 21st

Essling

Rutzendorf

Enzersdorf

New Lerchenfeld

Ottagrin

Bridges on the 4th July. from which the French debouched in the Night.

Breilensee

Hausel

Road to Linz

Mühleuten

Vittau

Penzing

Helzing

Danube R.

Liesing

Cooper sculp.

St. Korneuborg
Ebersdorf
Kloster-
-Neuburg
Danube R.
Prinsling
Nusdorf
Austrians on
the 21st.
and 22nd
Gerasdorf
Army
Heilingstadt
Seivering
Faber
Dobling
Austrian
Potzelsdorf
Gersthof
Stadelau
New Waldeck
Weinhaus
Waring
Herrnals
New Lerchenfeld
Ottagrin
Simring
Breilensee
VIENNA
Hausel
Road to Lintz
Neugebau
Rainel
Penzing
Schonbrunn
Shiffurth Canal
Road to Hunge
Helzing
Altmansdorf
Intzersdorf
Steinhof
Ob Laa
Neusiedel
Unt Laa
Liesing
Maria
Publishd August 1.1809 by R.Phillips Bridge St

The BATTLES of ESSLING & WAGRAM, May 21st & 22nd & July 5th & 6th 1809.

Wolkersdorf

Obersdorf

Shonkirchin

The French Army on the 6th after the Battle

July 5th after Wagram the Battle.

Army

Nieusiedel

Grosshoffen

July 5th after the Battle.

Army French

Raschdorf

Glenzindorf

Aspern

Austrian Army May 21st

French Army May 21st

Austrian Army 22nd

French Army 22nd

Essling

Rutzendorf

Enzersdorf

Bridges on the 4th July. from which the French debouched in the Night.

I. Lobau

Kl. Ebersdorf

Muhleuten

Vittau

French Reserve

Albern

French Reserve

Mansweerd

Danube R.

Schwachat

Keller hof

Maria Lauzendorf

Bridge Street Blackfriars London.

Cooper sculp.

Ten pair of colours, forty pieces of cannon, 20,000 prisoners, including between 3 and 400 officers, and a considerable number of generals, colonels, and majors, are the trophies of this victory. The fields of battle are covered with the slain; among whom are the bodies of several generals, and among others, one called Norman, a Frenchman, a traitor to his country, who prostituted his talents against her.

All the enemy's wounded have fallen into our hands. Those whom he abandoned at the commencement of the action, were found in the adjacent villages. It may be calculated that the result of this battle, will be that of reducing the Austrian army to less than 60,000 men.

Our loss has been considerable; it is estimated at 1500 killed, and from 3 to 4000 wounded.

The Duke of Istria, at the moment he was preparing for an attack with the cavalry, had his horse shot dead by a cannon ball, which fell upon his saddle, and slightly grazed his thigh.

The General of Division Lasalle was killed by a musket ball. He was an officer of the greatest merit, and one of our best light cavalry generals.

The Bavarian General Wrede, and Generals Seras, Grenier, Vignolle, Sahuc, Frere, and Defrance, were wounded.

Colonel Prince Aldobrandini was wounded in the arm by a musket ball; the Majors of the guard, Dausmenil and Carbeneau, were also wounded; the Adjutant commandant Duprat was killed; the Colonel of the 9th Infantry of the line fell on the field of battle. That regiment has covered itself with glory.

A particular circumstance incident to this grand battle, was, that the columns nearest to Vienna were only about a mile and a half from it. The numerous population of that capital in consequence, covered the turrets, the steeples, the roofs of houses, and every elevated situation to witness the spectacle.

The Emperor of Austria came from Wolkersdorf on the 6th, at five in the morning, and ascended a tower, from which he had a view of the field of battle, and where he remained till midnight. He then set off in all haste.*

Twenty-Sixth Bulletin.

Wolkersdorf, July 9.

The enemy's retreat proves a defeat. We have collected a part of his baggage. His wounded have fallen into our hands; we have already counted more than 12,000; all the villages are filled with them. In five or six hospitals we have found more than 6000.

The Duke de Rivoli, pursuing the enemy by Stokerau, is already arrived at Hollabrunn.

The Duke de Ragusa had at first followed on the road to Brunn, which he quitted at Wulfersdorf, in order to take that of Znaim. At nine o'clock this morning, he met at Laa a rear-guard, which he routed; he took 900 of them prisoners. He will be to morrow at Znaim.

The Duke of Auerstadt has arrived to day at Nicolsburg.

The Emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suite of about 200 chariots, coaches, and other carriages, slept on the 6th at Erensbrunn, the 7th at Hollabrunn, the 8th at Znaim, whence they set out at nine of the morning. According to the relation of the country people who conducted them, their dejection was extreme.

One of the Princes de Rohan was found wounded on the field of battle. Lieutenant Field-Marshal Wussakowicz is among the prisoners.

The artillery of the guard covered itself with glory. Maj r Aboville, who commanded, was wounded. The Emperor has made him General of Brigade. The chief of a squadron of artillery, Grenner, has lost an arm. These intrepid artillerymen displayed all the powers of this terrible weapon.

The horse chasseurs of the guard charged, and drove back on the day of the battle of Wagram, three squares of infantry. They took four pieces of cannon. The light horse Poles of the guard charged a regiment of pikemen, took the Prince of Auersperg prisoner, and captured two pieces of cannon.

The Saxon Hussars d'Albert charged the cuirassiers d'Albert, and took their colours. It was very singular to see two regiments belonging to the same colonel fighting against one another.

The enemy is abandoning Moravia and Hungary, and retiring into Bohemia.

The roads are covered with the men belonging to the Landwehr and the levy en masse, who are returning to their houses.

The losses which desertion is adding to those which the enemy has sustained in killed, wounded, and prisoners, are concurring to annihilate his army.

The numerous letters, which have been intercepted, are a striking picture of the discontent of the hostile army, and of the disorder which reigns in it.

Now that the Austrian Monarchy is without hope, it would evince little acquaintance with the character of those who govern it, not to expect that they will humiliate themselves as they did after the battle of Austerlitz. At that epoch, they were, as now, without hope; but they exhausted all their protestations and oaths.

During the 6th, the enemy sent a few hundred men to the right bank of the Danube to make observations. They re-embarked, after having lost a few in killed or prisoners.

The heat was excessive on these days. The thermometer was almost constantly at twenty-six degrees *

Twelve of the most considerable villages

* This Bulletin is accompanied by a plan of the battle of Wagram, and of the previous battle of Essburg.

* Ninety of Fahrenheit.

found

in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are found in the neighbourhood of a great capital, were burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is loudly expressed against the guilty men who have drawn upon it all these calamities.

Twenty-seventh Bulletin.

"On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the enemy's rear-guard before Hollabrun.

"At noon on the same day, the Duke of Ragusa, who had arrived on the heights of Znaim, saw the enemy's baggage and artillery filing off towards Bohemia. General Bellegarde wrote to him that Prince John of Lichstenstein would repair to the Emperor with a mission from his master, for the purpose of treating for Peace; and in consequence desired a suspension of arms. The Duke of Ragusa replied, that it was not his power to accede to such a proposition; but that he would acquaint the Emperor with it. Meanwhile he attacked the enemy, drove him from an excellent position, made some prisoners, and took two colours.

"On the morning of the same day, the Duke of Auerstadt had passed the Taya opposite Nicolsburg, and General Grouchy had beaten Prince Rosenberg's rear, taking four hundred and fifty men of Prince Charles's regiment.

"At noon on the 11th inst. the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim. The battle had begun. The Duke of Ragusa had attacked the town; and the Duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and had occupied the tobacco manufactory. In the different engagements this day, we had taken three thousand, men, two colours, and three pieces of cannon. The General of Brigade Bruyares, an Officer of very great promise, has been wounded. The General of Brigade Guiton made a fine charge with the 10th cuirassiers.

The Emperor, informed that Prince John of Lichenstein, who had been sent to him, was arrived within our posts, ordered the fire to cease. The annexed Armistice was signed at midnight at the Prince of Neufchatel's. The Prince of Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor in his tent at two o'clock in the morning.

Suspension of Arms between his Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

ART. I. There shall be a suspension of arms between the armies of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

II. The line of demarcation shall be on the side of Upper Austria, the frontier which separates Austria from Bohemia, the Circle of Znaim, that of Brunn, and a line drawn from the frontier of Moravia upon Rhaab, which shall begin at the point where the frontier of the Circle of Brunn touches the March, and descending the March to its conflux with the Taya; from thence to St. Johann and the road to Presburg; Presburg and a league round the town; the great Danube to the mouth of the Rhaab; the Rhaab to the frontiers of Stiria; Stiria, Carniola, Istria, and Fiume.

III. The citadels of Brunn and of Gratz, shall be evacuated immediately on the signature of the present armistice.

IV. The detachments of the Austrian troops which are in the Tyrol and Voralberg, shall evacuate those two countries, and the fort of Sachsenburg shall be given up to the French troops.

V. The magazines of provisions and cloaths, which shall be found in the countries to be evacuated by the Austrian army, and which shall belong to it, may be emptied.

VI. In relation to Poland, the two armies shall take the line which they at present occupy.

VII. The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and fifteen days notice shall be given before hostilities recommence.

VIII. Commissaries on either side shall be named, for the execution of the present articles.

IX. From to-morrow, the 13th, the Austrian troops shall begin their evacuation of the countries marked out by this suspension of arms, and shall retire by daily marches.

The fort of Brunn shall be given up to the French army on the 14th of July, that of Gratz on the 16th.

Made and concluded between us the undersigned, charged with full powers from our respective Sovereigns, the Prince of Neufchatel, Major-General of the French army, and M. Baron Wimpffen, Major-General of the Etat-Major of the Auftrian army, at the camp before Znaim, July 12, 1809.

PORTUGAL.

Bulletin of the French Army of Portugal.

Paris, June 22.

Alexander Girardin, Colonel of the 8th regiment of dragoons, and M. Brun, Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Dalmatia, have passed through this city on their way to the head-quarters of his Imperial Majesty in Austria, with dispatches from their Excellencies the Dukes of Dalmatia and Elchingen; copies of which have been delivered to the War Minister.

After the embarkation of the English at Corunna, January 17th, his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Dalmatia marched towards Portugal through Santiago and Vigo. The difficulties which he experienced in endeavouring to cross the Minho so near its junction with the sea, compelled him to ascend its banks as far as Orense, where he arrived the 5th of March, and from thence began his operations.

The 6th of March, he crossed the bridge over the Minho, at Orense, and on his way to Chaves met with Romana's army, which he defeated at Iuzo, Allaritz, and Osogue, near Monterey, destroying the rear-guard, consisting of 3000 men, and taking 2000 prisoners and some standards. The enemy then retreated in the greatest disorder to the vale of Oez.

The 13th of March, the Duke of Dalmatia appeared

appeared before Chaves, on the frontier of Portugal, and invested this place, which capitulated three days after. Its garrison, composed of several thousand peasants and some militia, were sent back to their habitations.

The 16th March, his Excellency marched against Braga, where the army of the Portuguese insurgents had taken a position. The badness of the roads delayed the arrival of the artillery until the 19th, when the enemy were attacked. Their force was estimated at 20,000 men, which were entirely overthrown. They lost 6,000 and all their artillery, and retreated upon Oporto.

The 24th, the second corps arrived before Oporto, where all the Portuguese northern armies were collected in an entrenched camp, flanked with redoubts, and defended by a numerous artillery.

Two days were spent in skirmishes; and the French troops found in the redoubts, of which they took possession, a shelter from the cannon of the enemy.

The 29th, the Duke of Dalmatia fought a battle as glorious as memorable, in which the French displayed their usual enthusiastic valour. Upwards of 10,000 Portuguese were killed or taken, and the enemy lost, not only the artillery planted on their entrenchments, but their field-pieces. This day put the second corps of the army in possession of more than 200 pieces of cannon.

From the 30 of March, to May 10, the 3d corps was employed in establishing in that part of a country not wholly conquered, its communication with the 6th corps that remained in Gallicia. Large detachments were sent to Guimaraens and Valencia, in order to bring off the magazines which had been left at Tuy, and to scour the country. General Loison, whose death the English have lately published, was detached with the same intent against Amarante, Villa Real, and the adjacent country, with 2500 infantry, and 600 horse.

On the 10th of May, the vanguard of the Duke's army was on the Vouga. It was attacked by several thousands of foot, 1500 horse, and six pieces of cannon, which formed a part of General Wellesley's army, lately landed in Portugal. The vanguard retreated behind Feyra, and on the 11th recrossed the Douro, with the division of General Mermet. The increase of the British force in Portugal, and that of the Portuguese insurgents, through the influence of British gold, had, as early as the 10th, determined the Duke of Dalmatia to effect his retreat through Amarante, Villa Real, and Braganza, ascending the right bank of the Douro. But a numerous corps of English and Portuguese having compelled General Loison to evacuate Amarante, the Duke found it necessary to pass through the defiles of Sâlamonde, and, in order to gain two marches of the enemy, to sacrifice a few pieces of cannon and their caissons, which he ordered to be destroyed, and the remains of which could prove of no use to the English.

The latter not having been able to gain any advantage on the second corps during the retreat, the only action which took place was with our rear guard at Oporto, the English having found means to convey on the right bank of the Minho about 1000 infantry and 50 horse. They have swelled this trifling engagement into a battle, the pompous relation of which (in no point of view a military one) has no other end than to deceive the people of London, and perhaps the Ministers themselves, in order to pay them for the immense sums of money which this expedition must have cost the British Treasury.

On the 19th of May, the Duke of Dalmatia was at Allaritz; the 20th he crossed the Minho at Orense; and on the 23d formed a communication with the Duke of Elchingen himself, and the corps under his command.

Bulletin of the Imperial Austrian Army.

Wolkersdorf, June 18.

On the 15th inst. the corps under his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke John, composed of about 20,000 troops of the line, and 16,000 of the Hungarian Insurrection, in the environs of Raab, vigorously attacked by the French army, estimated at 50,000 men.

The troops of the line fought the whole day with the greatest success, and the enemy suffered a loss of 2000 men in killed and wounded. But as the right wing, consisting for the most part of the Insurrection, that could not be expected to possess the courage of veteran troops, was no match for the enemy, his Imperial and Royal Highness thought it most proper for the attainment of his object to fall back to a position near Comorn, and thereby to secure and facilitate his junction with the main army.

But this has caused no material change in the positions of the Imperial and Royal army; and the Archduke John praises highly the excellent disposition and patriotic alacrity of the troops of the Hungarian Insurrection.

The Imperial and Royal troops suffered in this engagement a loss of 1300 men in killed, wounded, and some few prisoners. About 400 Frenchmen were made prisoners by the Austrians. The enemy, so far from pursuing the Austrian troops, had again retreated behind the Raab. Dalmatia is again in the possession of the Imperial and Royal troops. The enemy has been obliged to abandon Zeng and Fiume, as well as the islands along the Dalmatian coast. Gen. Marmont retreated in such haste, that the Austrians made a number of prisoners. In the hospitals, too, the enemy left a number of wounded, among whom are three French Generals, and one of them Launay. Trieste must by this time be delivered from enemies. The English on the one hand, and the Turks on the other, make common cause with the Austrian troops.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 20th of June, and the 20th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

ATKINS John, Norwood, Middlesex, dealer in cattle. (Collett, Wimburn, and Collett, Chancery lane

Bickford John, Brixham, Devonshire, shopkeeper. (Ballachy, Capel court, Bartholomew lane

Bolton James Richard, John street, Adelphi, wine merchant. Hannam, Great Piazza, Covent garden

Brockbank Thomas, Ulverston, Lancaster, Daniel Wilson, John Gillespy, and Jonathan Taylor, Maryport, Cumberland, cotton manufacturers. (Bacon, Southampton street, Covent garden, and Thompson, Workington

Brodie Oswald, South Shields, Durham, cordwainer. (Bainbridge, South Shields, and Bell and Broderick, Bow lane, Cheapside

Butterworth Joseph, Abchurch lane, broker. (Druce, Billiter square

Cogan Thomas, Houndsditch, stationer. (Wiltshire and Boulton, Old Broad street

Collyer John, Bolton, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Foulkes and Cresswell, Manchester, and Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn

Cook James, Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer. (Batsford, Bermondsey

Coulson Samuel Thomas and John King Corder, Lynn, Norfolk, seedsman. (James, White Lion street, Islington

Crush William, Chelmsford, upholsterer. (Adams, Old Jewry

Davis James, Holborn, trunk-maker. (Syddall, Aldersgate street

Dewhurst John, Halifax, grocer. (Hodgsdon, Surry street, Strand, and Stead, Halifax

Dodds Joseph, Aldersgate street, goldsmith. (Higden and Lynn, Curriers' Hall, London Wall

Downs Robert Jeffery, Maid lane, Southwark, baker. (Field and Sheargold, Clifford's inn

Dunage Samuel, St. Paul's Church-yard, trunk maker. (Hall, Coleman street

Dunster Thomas, Somerton, plumber and glazier. (Burnet, Sherborne, Dorset, and Pearson, Temple

Farmer James, Houpham, Lincoln, dealer. (Woodcock, Manafield, and Blakelock, and Makinson, Temple

Fennel Isaac, Bath, marble mason. (Gabell, Lincoln's inn, and Jacobs, Bristol

Forrest James, King street, Westminster, baker. (Richardson, Bury street, St. James's

Fuller John James, Yoxford, Suffolk, shopkeeper. (Cory, jun. Yarmouth, and Hanrott, and Metcalfe, Lincoln's inn, New square

Gedues Alexander, Fenchurch buildings, merchant. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry

Gibson Gow, Liverpool, pipe-maker. (Aviorn, Liverpool

Gray John, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. (Grey, Gray's inn square, and Carr, Newcastle

Hamill William, Chepstow, Monmouth, money scrivener. (Stoke, Chepstow, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn

Harris Edward, Gulston square, Whitechapel, stationer (Harman, Wine-office court, Fleet street

Hawke Thomas, jun. Yarmouth, Norfolk, millwright. (Royce, Norwich, and Windus, son, and Haltaway, Chancery lane

Heywood John, Manchester, baker. (Hewitt, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane

Heywood William, and Richard Shaw Heywood, Manchester, linen merchants. (Duckworth, Chippendall, and Dennison, Manchester

Hockly Arthur Machin, Wickwar, Gloucester, cheesefactor. (James, Gray's inn square, and Ralph and Parslow, Thornbury, Gloucester

Holland Peter, Leftwich, Chester, tanner. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, and Barker, Northwich.

Horton Richard, Newport, Salop, timber merchant. (Baxton and Martin, Furnival's inn, and Stanley, Newport

Humphreys Thomas, Cheltenham Place, St. George's fields, horse dealer. (Martin, Vintner's Hall, Upper Thames street

Ireland Daniel, Portsea, tallow chandler. (Naylor, Great Newport street, Long acre, and Glendening and Poulden, Portsea

Isaacson John Sire, New road, Wellclose square, money scrivener. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church yard

Israel Isaac, jun. Gloucester street, Commercial Road, linen draper. (Osbaldeston, Little Tower street

Johnson William, Hertford, coal merchant. (Jones and Roche, Covent-garden Church yard

Knight Edward, Horselydown lane, lighterman. (Druce, Billiter square

Lake Robert Plymouth, baker. (Kelly, Plymouth, and Twynam and Walker, Temple

Lay William, Duval's lane, Middlesex, but now in the King's Bench. (Robinson, Charter house square

Lines Joseph, Upper Queen street, Rotherhithe, smith, (Robinson, Bermondsey

Manning Robert, Stock Exchange, broker. (Netherclift and Portal, Essex street, Strand

Martin William, Somerton, broker. (Dowse, Gray's inn square

Matthews William, Brown's lane, Spitalfields. (Williams, jun. Lord Mayor's Court Office, Royal Exchange

M'Cullock Andrew, Upper Grosvenor street, navy agent. (Eves, Chapel street, Bedford row

Milliken Thomas, Fenchurch buildings, merchant. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Moody Charles, Tidpit, Wilts, maltster. (Hobding, jun. Salisbury, and Millett, Gray's inn lane

Morris Joseph, Chepstow, Monmouth, shopkeeper. (Stokes, Chepstow, and Platt, Temple

Neale Thomas, St. Martin's lane, dealer in spirituous liquors. (Robinson, Charterhouse square

Norris Philip, Liverpool, iron-merchant. (Coopers and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Oddy Samuel Augustus and Henry, Oxford street, booksellers. (Wiltshire and Bolton, Old Broad street

Parsons John and William Daniel, St. Martin's lane, hair merchants. (Cunningham, New North street, Red Lion square

Pick Richard, Wakefield, grocer. (Scholefield, Horbury, and Sykes, and Knowles, New inn

Porter Thomas, jun. Corsham, clothier. (Moule, Melksham, and Frowd, and Blandford, Temple

Ryck John, Westmorland buildings, Aldersgate street, tailor. (Lee, Three Crown court, Southwark

Scott John Davis, late of South Cadbury, Somerset, but now in the King's Bench Prison, jobber. (Harvey, Lamb's Conduit street

Seaborne George, Hoxton, Sacking manufacturer. (Harding, Primrose street, Bishopsgate

Silvester Robert, Reading, timber merchant. (Blandy and Sanders, Reading, and Holmes, Great James street, Bedford row

Squire William, Leeds, hosier. (Tottie, Leeds, and Lambert, Hatton garden

Staniforth Thomas, Sheffield, cutler. (Rimington and Wake, Sheffield, and Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden

Stanley William, Manchester, innkeeper. (Robinson, Manchester, and Lyon, Gray's inn

Steedman William, Bramwell's buildings, Soho, cabinet maker. (Willoughby, Clifford's inn

Stephens John, Yeovil, somerset, gardener. White, Yeovil, and Blandford, Temple

Stubbs George, Sheffield, edge-tool maker. (Parker and Browne, Sheffield, and Blagrave and Walker, Symond's inn

Swaine Robert, Leeds, woolstapler. (Lee and Raynal, Leeds, and Sykes and Knowles, New inn

Swaine Thomas, Birmingham, common carrier. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Smith and Arnold, Birmingham

Tanner Benjamin, Dartmouth, Devon, shipbuilder. (Hurd, Temple

Taylor Paul, Sheffield, screw manufacturer. Rimington and Wake, Sheffield, and Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden

Thomas George, Pembroke, shopkeeper. (James, Gray's inn square, and Tanner, Bristol

Walsh Frederic Charles, Strand, chemist. (Richardsons, New inn

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adam James, Fore street, Cripplegate, dealer in spirituous liquors, July 20

Altham, William, Tokenhouse yard, broker, Nov. 14

Ames John, Swan lane, Rotherhithe, dealer, Aug. 22

Andrews Garrett, Mark lane, ship broker, July 25

Atkins William Wynn, Alcester, Warwick, grocer, August 19.

Atkinson Thomas, Brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, July 20

Badcock John, Paternoster row, bookseller, Aug. 5

Bedford Thomas, Grange Moor, York, white clothier, July 31

Bell Robert and Robert Hedley, Newcastle upon Tyne, woollen drapers, July 21

Bentham Timewell, Sheerness, banker, Aug. 8

Blundell, Frederic Francis, Coleman street, insurance broker Aug. 5

Boorne George, Norwich, draper, Aug. 1

Brasing James, Newport, Isle of White, carpenter, Aug. 5

Bredex George, jun. Lime street, ironmonger, July 15

Burnand William, Old Bond street, coach maker, July 29

Burton Page, Ratcliffe, builder, July 29

Bury, John, Clifton upon Teame, Worcester, butcher, July 22

Calvert Francis, Cleveland street, St. Pancras, stable keeper, July 22

Castele Samuel and Walter Powell, Lombard street, bankers, Aug. 5

Cause John, Great Wakering, Essex, shopkeeper, July 15

Chapman Samuel, Woolpit, Suffolk, shopkeeper, July 27

Cheap Andrew and Andrew Loughnan, New court, Swithin's lane, merchants, July 18

Chipchase Charles, Bread street, silk mercer, July 29

Clark John and Henry Hall, Market Harborough, Leicester, carpet manufacturers Aug. 7

Clarke Richard, Whitehorse lane, Stepney, factor, July 18

Cockin John, Tottenham, merchant, July 8

Cook John Christian and Thomas Christian Corker, Leadenhall street, linen drapers, July 22

Compere Thomas, St. Alban's, grocer, July 29

Corrie

Corrie John, High ſtreet, Lambeth, common brewer, July 29
Cox, Benjamin, Stourbridge, Worceſter, timber merchant, Aug. 8
Crumieholme John, Preſton, Lancaſter, grocer, July 31
Dandford Samuel, Abchurch lane, broker, Aug. 5
Delahoyde Charles, Eſher, Surry, and Haymarket, diſtiller, Aug. 29
De Perrin Charles Francis Oliver, Duke ſtreet, Mancheſter ſquare, victualler, July 29
Dewhurſt Ralph, Preſton, Lancaſter, upholſterer, July 26
Dodd James, Pall Mall, hatter, July 29
Dutton Joſeph, Burwardſley, Cheſter, cheeſe-factor, Aug. 10
Emmet Samuel, Birkenſhaw, York, carpet manufacturer, July 31
Firth Joſhua, Bradforth, York, merchant, Aug. 8
Flam William and William Auſt, Cow croſs, Middleſex, braſs founders, Aug. 22
Forſhaw Ralph, Burſcough, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, July 29
Francis Frederic, Chiſwick, ſmith, July 35
Frank Thomas, Briſtol, merchant, July 25
Gedge Richard Chaſe and Anthony, Hudſon, Iſleworth, calico printers, Aug 5
Geldart Matthew, Mancheſter, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 1
German Anthony and John Jephſon, Nottingham, hoſiers, Aug. 16
Goſs Elijah, Wellcloſe ſquare, coal merchant, Aug. 5
Gore William, Aldgate, Mancheſter, warehouſeman, Sept. 30
Grant James, Coleman ſtreet, merchant, July 15
Grant Peter, late of Coleman ſtreet, merchant, July 15
Gravenor William, Briſtol, ſugar refiner, Aug. 2
Guthrie Robert and Colin Cook, Liverpool, merchants, July 29
Ham William and William Auſt, Cow croſs ſtreet, braſs founders, Aug. 22
Harris James, Rathbone place, Oxford road, goldſmith, July 22
Harriſon John, Stoke upon Trent, Stafford, manufacturer of earthenware, Aug. 16
Haywood Henry, Ramigate, butcher, July 22, Nov. 11
Hebert John and George, Grange road, Southwark, tanners, July 29
Hedley, Robert, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, woollen draper, July 21
Heeley Daniel, Birmingham, tailor, Aug. 8
Hetherington Andrew and John Mackie, Drury lane, perfumers, July 29
Holder John, Painſwick, Gloceſter, butcher, July 17
Holt Thomas Littleton, Strand, printer, Aug. 22
Holton Robert, Woburn, Bucks, maltſter, Aug. 5
Hooton Samuel and Solomon Rich, Woodſtock ſtreet, merchant tailors, Aug. 12
Hopkins William, Leman ſtreet, Goodman's fields, ſilk thrower, Aug. 26
Huthwaite William, Nottingham, mercer, Aug. 7
Jarman Peter and Thomas, Llanfihangel Brimpabean, Brecon, wool dealers, July 20
Joel Moſes, High ſtreet, Shoreditch, glaſs dealer, July 29
Jones John, Old Gravel lane, cornfactor, Oct. 24
Keene David, Alderſgate ſtreet, cabinet maker, July 18
Kendall Edward, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury ſquare, tallow chandler, July 8
Kennion John the elder, and younger, Nicholas lane, brokers, Nov. 14
Keyte John, Birmingham, builder, July 22
Knight Thomas and Samuel, Moſley, Lancaſter, clothiers, July 31
Lane Samuel Wentworth, Davis ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare, coach maker, July 22
Lane James, Cheapſide, warehouſeman, Nov. 14
Lansdown Edmund, Bridgewater, innholder, Aug. 9
Lawrence Richard, New Windſor, bricklayer, July 25
Leet Margaret, Little Ruſſel ſtreet, Covent garden, vintner, July 29
Lewin John, Goſport, Southampton, victualler, July 28
Lightley John and James Thompſon, Upper Thames ſtreet, ſtationers, July 15
Lodge William, Liverpool, ſtone maſon, Aug. 7
Lomas Henry Layton, Throgmorton ſtreet, inſurance broker, Aug. 12
Loughnan Andrew, New court, Swithin's lane, merchant, July 18
Macdonald Duncan, Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant, Aug. 8
Manſall James and George Burkinſhaw, Sheffield, edge-tool manufacturers, July 28
Mayell William, late of Exeter, but now in the goal of Saliſbury, jeweller, Aug. 5
Maſon Iſaac, Deptford Bridge, upholder, July 29
Mencelin Iſaac, and David Amick, Cheapſide, perfumers, Aug. 5
Merac Theophilus, and Moſes La Piſte Merac, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſemen, Oct. 31
Moore John Hamilton, late of Little Tower hill, chartſeller, July 18
Morgan John, Conduit ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, bookſeller, July 29
Morgan Joſhua, Llanfair-ary-brin, Carmarthen, timber merchant, July 26
Morſe Thomas, Wood ſtreet, Cheapſide, factor, Aug. 5
Naylor Robert, Chigwell, Eſſex, merchant, Aug. 12
Neiſon Charles, Brixton, Surry, coal merchant, Aug. 5
Norris Thomas, Goſport, Southampton, corn merchant, July 28
Ogilvy William Frederic, Minories, druggiſt, Oct. 31
Ogle John, Pickwick, Wilts, eſq. July 24
Page John, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, haberdaſher, Aug. 5
Parſons Thomas, Marchmont place, Ruſſell ſquare, builder, Aug 5.
Pearſe William, Dover, cordwainer, July 29
Penny William, Back lane, Deptford, victualler, Aug. 12
Phillips David, Cambridge ſtreet, Golden ſquare, broker, Aug. 5
Pickwood George, Cloak lane, wine merchant, July 29
Poore John, Mill lane, Tooley ſtreet, lighterman, July 18
Powell Henry John, Uxbridge, builder, July 15
Powell Walter, Lombard ſtreet, banker, Aug. 5
Powis Richard, Groſvenor Mews, veterinary ſurgeon, July 29
Pullinger George, Ropley, Hants, woollen draper, Aug. 12
Pullinger George and Henry, Ropley, Hants, woollen drapers, Aug. 12
Rawlins William, Gracechurch ſtreet, grocer, July 15, Aug. 5
Redpath James, Deptford bridge, upholder, July 25
Richards George, Cornhill, bookſeller, July 29
Roberts David, Trump ſtreet, warehonſeman, July 8
Roſer Edward, Lindfield, Suſſex, ſoap manufacturer, July 15
Ruſhforth James, Chipping Norton, Oxford, innkeeper, July 29
Ruſſell Thomas, Bengworth, Worceſter, ſadler, Aug. 8
Sampſon Samuel, and Charles Chipchaſe, Bread ſtreet, ſilk mercers, July 29
Sampſon Samuel, Bread ſtreet, ſilk mercer, July 29
Savory George, Southwark, victualler, July 29
Sharpe Joſiah, Market Deeping, Lincoln, linen draper, Nov. 28
Simpſon Thomas, and Nottingham S. Northalerton, York, merchants, July 29
Smith Joſeph Staples, Liverpool, ſhoemaker, Aug. 5
Smith John, Nottingham, mercer, Aug. 7
Soanes Robert, Mark lane, and Debtford, proviſion merchant, Nov. 14
Sowden John, and John Hodgſon, Leeds, oil merchants, Aug. 7
Stevens Robert, Percival ſtreet, Goſwell ſtreet, ſilk dyer, Aug. 5
Stevens Thomas, Briſtol, carpenter, Aug. 11
Taylor George, Briſtol, merchant, Aug. 1
Urquhart William, Sion College Gardens, London, merchant, July 29
Usborne William, Chriſtopher ſtreet, Finsbury ſquare, merchant, Aug. 8
Veſeck Walter, Medhurſt, Suſſex, draper, July 29
Vincent John, Seething lane, carpenter, Sept. 30
Walton William, Liverpool, merchant, July 24
Ward William, Leiceſter, hoſier, July 25
Ward William Caldicott, Monmouth, ſhopkeeper, July 31
Watſon William, Great Cambridge ſtreet, Hackney road, builder, Oct. 31
Wiltes James and Charles Hobbs, Whitechapel road, diſtillers, Aug. 12
Williams William, Park ſtreet, Iſlington, builder, Aug. 12
Wing John, Stamford, Lincoln, victualler, Aug. 3
Wood James, Linfield, Suſſex victualler, July 22
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconiſt, July 22
Wright John, Farms, near Wem, Salop, corn factor, Aug. 9

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

WHOEVER has been in the habit of paſſing along the Surrey ſide of the Metropolis, muſt have obſerved the ſtagnant and putrid ditches with which it abounds. This monſtrous nuiſance has been increaſing annually with the increaſed number of houſes, and at laſt it became neceſſary to obtain the ſanction of the Legiſlature to a plan for abating it. An Act called "The Surrey Drainage Bill," was paſſed before the cloſe of the late Seſſion, and will be ſpeedily carried into effect. The object is to run a large barrel drain through part of Lambeth, St. George's-fields, and the Borough, through which a part of the Thames will paſs without obſtruction, and into which all the ſmaller drains and ditches

ditches shall be emptied. It will begin and communicate with the River a little below Westminster-bridge, cross Pedlar's-acre, come into the New Cut, pass through Charlotte-street, cross Blackfriar's-road, near Mr. Hill's Chapel, and proceed along Queen-street and Union-street into the Borough. It will then be carried forward through King-street, turn on the left by Guy's Hospital, and cross Tooley-street into Bridge yard, where it will again communicate with the river. The whole extent of this drain will be one mile and three quarters; and it will have a gradual fall, from beginning to end, of near 15 feet.—It is for the purpose of increasing this fall that it will be carried below London Bridge. The expense is to be borne by a rate on all the parishes through which the sewer passes.

In the night of Saturday, July 8th, a dreadful fire broke out in the house of Miss Starke, milliner and dress maker, Conduit-street, which burnt that and several houses adjoining.

The new Commercial Dock, at Deptford, was opened on Friday, June 30, for the reception of foreign merchantmen. It is the Dock formerly known by the name of the Greenland Dock. It has received several alterations and improvements, and an entirely new range of storehouses has been erected. The Lord Mayor's barge, handsomely decorated, was the first to enter. She was followed by three vessels laden with timber, iron, and tar, under Sweedish colours. They were received by a salute from several pieces of cannon, and cheered by an immense concourse of spectators. After the vessels were moored, the principal proprietors, and a select party, to the number of about 150, partook of an elegant dinner in one of the storehouses. The dock is intended principally for the Baltic trade.

The Court of Common Council have agreed to give the Governors of Bethlem Hospital, in exchange for the Site of the Hospital, a parcel of ground in St. George's Fields, where the governors intend to erect a building for the same purpose (on the spot lately occupied by the Dog and Duck), together with an open space of about eight acres, for air and exercise for the lunatics

MARRIED.

At St. Clement's, Mr. R. Newberry, bookseller, Portugal-street, Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Ann Baily, of Windsor.

At Portland Chapel, J. P. Bastard, esq. M. P. for Devonshire, to Ann, sister of Sir Henry Martin, bart.

At Greenwich, Joseph Warner, esq. of Eltham, to Miss Penelope Harris, of Blackheath.—Mr. Samuel Bromley, surgeon, of Deptford, to Miss Mary Madox, third daughter of the late Tristram Maries M. esq. of Greenwich.

At Christ Church, Stuart Donaldson, esq. of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, to Miss Cundale, of Bennet street, Blackfriars.

At St Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. John Howton of Furnival's Inn, to Miss Ann Barnes, eldest daughter of Hector B. esq. of Botolph Lane.

At St. Magnus, London Bridge, Edward Francis, esq. to Miss Davidson.

At St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, Mr. Charles Du Buil of Vevay, Switzerland, to Fanny, daughter of the late John Stephen Blacke, esq. of Boreham Wood.

At St. Michael's, Bassishaw, W. H. Woodthorpe, esq. to Sarah Diana, daughter of Mr. Dorant, of Albemarle-street.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Gabriel Terrel, esq. of Hornchurch, Essex, surgeon, to Miss Matilda Smith, of Walworth.

At Kensington, Henry Urmston Thomson, of Kensington, surgeon, to Maria, only daughter of Samuel Rush, esq.

By special licence, at the house of the Hon. W. Wyndham, in Montague-street, William Miller, esq. of Ozelworth Park, Gloucestershire, to Miss Wyndham, eldest daughter of Mr. W.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, P. A. Twent, esq. captain in the King's German Legion, to Miss Lemmers, daughter of J. P. L. esq. of Surinam.

At St. James's, Sir Thomas Ramsay, bart. of Balmain, to Miss Steele, daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. of Jamaica.

At Marybone, the Rev. Edward Unwin, younger son of the late James U. esq. of Woolton Lodge, Staffordshire, to Miss Preston, daughter of the Rev. John P. of Flasby Hall, Yorkshire.

Robert Gordon, esq. of Auchdendolly, North Britain, and of Leweston, Dorset, to Elizabeth Anne, only daughter and heiress of the late Charles Westley Coxe, esq. of Kemble House, Wilts.—Captain Batman, R. N. to Lucy Ester, youngest daughter of the late William Chetwynd, esq. of Ham Common.—George Chandler, esq. of Treeton, York, to Miss Osbaldeston, daughter of the late George O. esq. of Hutton Bushell.—Captain Beresford, of H. M. S. Theseus, to Miss Molloy, of Upper Wimple-street.

At St. James's, the Rev. J. Halse, vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire, to Miss Reade, daughter of the late George R. esq. of Ipsden House, Oxfordshire.

At St. George's C. V. Michel, esq. of Netherwood, in the New Forest, to Miss Tryon, of Queen-street, May Fair.

At Marybone, John H. Alley, esq. eldest son of Thomas A. esq. of Cottage, Queen's County, Ireland, to Frances Campbell, youngest daughter of the late T. Shaw, esq. of the county of Antrim.—Edwatd Woodhouse, esq, of Sennowe Lodge, Norfolk, to Miss Lucy Woodhouse, of Hingham.

DIED.

DIED.

Sir Charles Corbett, 57 years a Citizen and Livery-man of the Stationers' Company, 78. A melancholy event occured at his funeral; when his friends were assembled to follow him to his grave, his second son, a young man in the vigour of life, broke a blood-vessel, and fell suddenly a corpse, among the company. The funeral of the father was delayed, and they were both interred in one tomb, in the Church-yard of St. Anne's, Westminster. A Subscription has been commenced for the family, who have been deprived of their paternal inheritance of 10,000l. per annum, and reduced to such indigence, that the present Baronet, although heir to some of the best estates in the kingdom, is in an inferior station in the East India warehouses.

At Kew, *Lady Bond*, wife of James B. 59.

In Whitehall, *John Fordyce, esq.* surveyor-general of the land revenue. 74.

In Grosvenor-square, *Catharine*, widow of Lucy Knightley, esq. of Fawsley Park, Northamptonshire, sister of the Dowager Duchess of Manchester, Countess Dowager of Galloway, and Sir Henry Dashwood, bart.

In Dover-street, Piccadilly, *Colonel Francis Carruthers*, late of the 61st Regiment.

In Bloomsbury Place. *James Hall, esq.*

In Grosvenor-street, King's Road, *Jonathan Thorpe, esq.* 78.

In Southmoulton-street, *Mrs. Fladong*, relict of Mr. Frederic F.

In Upper Berkley-street, Portman-square, in her 67th year, *Mrs. Patience Vidgen*, widow of the late John V. esq. of the Tower.

At West Hill, Wandsworth, *Henry Goodwin, esq.*

At his house at Totteridge, *Christopher Hill, esq.* in the 73d year of his age.

At Woolwich, in his 49th year, *Colonel John Harding*, of the Royal Artillery. At Copenhagen, under Sir Thomas Blomefield, and in the Spanish campaign, under Sir John Moore, where he had the command of the artillery, he proved himself a soldier, "and a ripe and good one." He stood high in the estimation of two successive Masters of the Ordnance, the Earls of Chatham and Moira —they knew his worth, and will lament his loss. To his friends he was deservedly endeared, for of him truly may it be said, as it was long ago of a man of eminence in another profession—"He affirmed, and you believed him; he promised, and you trusted him; you knew him, and you loved him." He has left a widow, a son (George Judd), who is a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and three daughters.

At Epsom, *John Robinson, esq.* late of Dominica.

At Layton, *Peter Berthon, sen. esq.* 70.

At Enfield, *George Capes, esq.* 71.

At Walthamstow, *Richard*, youngest son J. C. Blanckenhagen, esq. of Amsterdam.

At Little Bardfield Hall, Essex, *Joseph Green, esq.* of Guildford-street

At Mile-end, *Mr. Richard Lee*, surgeon and apothecary.

In Nottingham-street, Marybone, *John Compton, esq.* 62.

On Great Tower Hill, *Mrs. Dallas.*

In Cork-street, *Mrs. Davidson*, wife of Mr. John D. 35.

In Great Cumberland-place, *The Most Rev. his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland, Earl of Normanton*, &c. &c. His Grace's decline was rapid; he kept his bed but three days previous to his dissolution. As a scholar, a prelate, and a statesman, his Grace stood pre-eminently high. He was in his 73d year, and is succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, Viscount Somerton, now Earl of Normanton.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Elizabeth Darby*, wife of Mr. John Darby, of Gray's Inn, attorney at law; she was the only surviving child of the late Thomas Eld, esq. who was, for nearly forty years, Master of the Report Office, in the Court of Chancery, and sister of the late Colonel Eld (highly distinguished in his profession), who fell at the siege of Dunkirk in 1793. They who enjoyed the opportunities of familiar intercourse with the late Mrs. Darby, will long remember, with respect, the elevated sentiments that uniformly marked her conduct, and to those who are acquainted with the high character of the antient family to which she was allied, it will be sufficient to say (and higher praise cannot be given), that she died, as she lived, an honor to it.

R. F. Aitkins, esq. Captain-Adjutant of the Royal Pembroke Fusileers. He shot himself in a field near Chelsea. In his pocket, among sundry other papers, was found a note, worded as follows:—"As some inquiry may be instituted as to the cause of my death, I think it necessary to state, that it was inflicted by my own hand, partly from pecuniary embarrassments, and partly from the effect of a strong nervous malady, which is fixed so strong on my spirits, as to render life insupportable. I wish for nothing more than death.—(Signed)—R. F. Aitkins, Captain-Adjutant Royal Pembroke Militia."—The deceased was not 30 years of age, of an amible disposition, and had some estates in Kent. He had been brought up to the bar, but, preferring the army, entered the Kent Militia.

In Jermyn-street, *Dr. Poignand*, 63.

Joseph Green, esq. of Guildford-street, a partner in the Devon County Bank, in Exeter. He was driving his gig, when his horse suddenly took fright, and the harness breaking, he was thrown out, and killed on the spot.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Arthur Clifford, esq. fourth son of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixal, in the county of Stafford, to Eliza Matilda, second daughter of the late Captain Macdonel, many years commandant of that garrison.

At Bishopton, Thomas Scott, esq. of West Rainton, to Miss Lewis.

At Newcastle, the Rev. H. D. Griffith, of Hervick, to Maria, eldest daughter of Charles Gardner, esq. of Parsonage House, Worcestershire.—Mr. William Reed, master of the ship Good Intent, to Miss Dorothy Hedley, of the Bank Top.—Mr. Alexander Mitchell, aged 74, to Miss L. Nicholl, 28.

At Hamsterley, Mr. John Garthorn, to Miss Dowson, of Witton-le-Wear.

Died.] At the Dam House, Mr. William Robson. 52.

At Berwick, Mrs. Jane Jeffreys, widow of William J. esq. solicitor. 96.—Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Gilchrist, surgeon. —Mr. John Chisholm, one of the oldest gunners in the garrison there.—Mrs. Ann Murray, daughter of the late Rev. George M. 72.

At West Auckland, Mr. Launcelot Marshall, formerly an officer under the corporation of Newcastle. 70.

At Durham, Mr. John Young, 67.—Mr. Percival Beckworth. 55.—Mrs. Sarah Hutchinson. 69.

At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. George Moody, 73.

At Newcastle, Mrs. Elizabeth Ditchen, 85.—Miss Ann Weir, 20.—Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. George Armstrong—Miss Ann Wright, 33.—Mr. Richard Parker, 57. —Mr. Daniel Aubone, 85.—Mr. John Weatherley, 74.—Mrs. Gillespy, 37.—Mrs. Parker, relict of Mr. Anthony P. of Walker, 94—Mr. William Mitchinson, jun. master and owner of the ship Three Brothers, 23.—Mr. Robert Bolam, 75.

At Haggerston, Mrs. Eleanor Collingwood, 85.

At Hylton Ferry, Mr. Richard Renny, 68.

At Gainford, Mrs. Swainstone, a maiden lady. 69.

At Stamfordham, Mrs. Charleton.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Sterling, 80.

At Hartlepool, Mrs. Marley, 89.

At the Fence, near Felton, Mrs Mather, 70.

At Ryhope, Mr. John Allan, 85.

At Sunderland, Miss Margaret Smith, 29.

At Oxeye, near Stockton, Mr. John Cattle, 18.

At Bardon Hill, near Haltwhistle, Mr. Edward M'Lean.

At Sunderland Bridge, near Durham, Mrs. Elizabeth Lorrison, 30.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Mr. Curwen's sheep shearing, at Harrowslack, was held on Thursday, June 29th. The attendance was greater than on any former occasion: nearly 100 gentlemen and farmers dined with Mr. Curwen, in a tent erected for the occasion:—a large assemblage of shepherds also partook of the hospitalities of the day. The show of cattle was numerous, and many admirable specimens of the Long Horn exhibited. Mr. Curwen's flock is greatly increased, and much improved. The sheep clipped well; the average of the whole was 3lb. 9½oz.—Mr. Curwen strongly recommended attention to the improvement of the fleece, and instanced the great advantages stated, by the Farming Society of Ireland, to be gained by the cross of the South Down with the Mountain Sheep, in the county of Wicklow; where, in the course of a few years, the practice and the breed were (together) become almost universal.—The first and second premiums for cloth, given by that Society, were both adjudged to cloth manufactured entirely of South Down Wool.

The superb mansion, now erecting by the Earl of Lonsdale, at Lowther, in Westmoreland, is in great forwardness. The first stone of this noble edifice was laid on the 29th of December, 1806. The fronts (there are two) are each of them 340 feet in length, and the breadth of the building is 140 feet. Within this area are a number of spacious and magnificent apartments, such as can hardly be paralleled in this kingdom. The grand stair-case will exceed any thing of the kind that is to be met with any where.

A Dispensary is about to be established in Carlisle. The Dean and Chapter have appropriated

propriated a commodious room, situated above the gates in Abbey-street, to that purpose, and intend to be annual subscribers. The medical gentlemen of the city will attend in rotation.

Died.] At Carlisle, the Rev. Mr. Kyle. He was found drowned in the river Eden, into which, it appears, that he threw himself, in consequence of the embarrassed state of his affairs. He was a native of North Britain: his father was minister at Kinross, (in connexion with the Burghers,) at which place Mr. K. was born. While at College he displayed a ready and comprehensive judgment, and went through the usual branches of Natural and Moral Philosophy with no less credit to himself than honor to his tutors. After finishing his studies at Glasgow, he attended the Divinity-Hall at Selkirk, where he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the Professor. After a trial of his abilities, he was licensed to preach in the same connection with his father, and in a short time obtained an unanimous call to a congregation at Carntulloch, and was ordained over them as their minister. After continuing there nearly five years, owing to some particular circumstances he was released from his charge, and had appointments to preach in vacant congregations. In the year 1799 he came into Cumberland, to preach at Carlisle and Penrith, at which places were two congregations under the inspection of the Burghers. At the former he was preaching when the Church assembling in the Old Dissenting Meeting-house, Fisher-street, Carlisle, gave him a call to be colleague with the Rev. Mr. Miln, and to be his successor. Mr. Kyle, as a preacher, stood high in the esteem of many. His abilities in elucidating theology were of the first rate: his sentiments were those denominated Evangelical.

M. Massy, a native of France, 87. He had lived in this city ever since 1758, when he was a prisoner on parole.—Mr. Joseph Pears, 55.—Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, 71.—Mrs. Baty, 65.

At Old Hutton, near Kendal, Mr. John Jennings, 86.

At Hallings, Mr. James Clarke, 34.

At Keswick, Mrs. Chalmers, relict of the Rev. Mr. C. formerly presbyterian minister there, 38.

At Longrigg, W. Brisco, esq.

At Meaburn Hall, Mr. Joseph Farrer, 75.

At Haltwhistle, the Rev. Hugh Nannes, A. M. twenty-seven years vicar of that place, 62.

At Hackthorp, Mr. John Richardson.

At Great Salkeld, Mrs. Rebanks, relict of John R. esq. 72.

At Tirrell, Mrs. Ann Laccaster, 25.

At Egremont, Mr. John Forster, jun. 40.

At Thrimby, Mrs. Barbara Crick, 91.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Harrison, 23.—Mrs. Isabella Hodgson, 78.—Miss Elizabeth Rothery, 30.

At Workington, Mrs. Ann Norman, 88.—Mr. Thomas Dickinson.

At Kendal, Mr. Thomas Winter, 40.

YORKSHIRE.

The great tunnel through the lofty hill called Stanedge, over which the high road passes from Huddersfield to Manchester, and which forms one of the great chain of hills that separates the counties of York and Lancaster, is at length completed. It is several years since this great work of human labour and ingenuity (which forms the third line of water communication, by which these two great manufacturing counties are now connected) was begun: it has been more than once arrested in its progress, and indeed almost abandoned, partly from pecuniary exhaustion, and partly from the great difficulty of the undertaking, arrising from the extraordinary depth of the tunnel beneath the surface, the great quantity of water which required to be drawn off, and the looseness of some part of the strata through which it passed. It is, in truth, a stupendous work.

On Friday, June 30th, being the day appointed for the opening of the New Dock, at Hull, for the reception of shipping, the morning was ushered in with a merry peal from the bells of the churches, flags were hoisted upon the steeple, and the different ships in the Roads, the Old Dock, and the Harbour were gaily decorated with colours. At half-past six o'clock, the members of the corporation of Hull, the Trinity-house, and Dock Company, assembled at the Dock-office, and at a quarter past seven, set out in grand procession to the Entrance Basin, where the ship Effort, belonging to Mr. H. Brown, one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-house, was lying, armed with cannon, decorated with a variety of colours, and her yards manned by the scholars educated at the Marine School, established by the Trinity-house, in their naval uniforms. At eight o'clock the Effort entered the Dock, amidst the acclamations of an inmense concourse of spectators, and immediately fired a royal salute, which was returned by another from twenty-one pieces of cannon, placed in the front of the Entrance Basin; the music playing "Rule Britannia," and closing with "God save the King." The Effort, in the evening, was moored in the middle of the Dock, and illuminated by 180 lamps, being the number of shares in the undertaking for making the Docks at that port.

The late quarterly meeting of the Holderness Agricultural Society, held at Hedon, was numerously attended. The question for the Society's consideration was, "In the breaking up of grass land, is paring and burning always, or under what circumstances the best process; and when that process is adopted, what is the best method, and what the most proper time, of executing it? What is the best succeeding crop, and what in general are the particular advantages resulting from

from this process?" Many members delivered their sentiments on these subjects; and at the conclusion the opinion of the Society appeared to be, that paring and burning is, for the greatest part of the land in Holderness, highly advantageous; and a majority were even of opinion, that it was so generally in every situation: some very intelligent members, however, objected to the practice on strong clay lands, and thin swarth.

Married.] At North Dalton, J. F. Walker, esq. of Lascelles Hall, near Huddersfield, to Miss Buttle, daughter of Wm. B. esq.

At Stokesley, Henry Hale, esq. second son of the late General Hale, of the Plantation, near Guisborough, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the Rev. Henry Hildyard.

At Kighley, Samuel Blakey, esq. to Miss Mary Fox.

At Wakefield, Captain B. R. Langford, Royal Marines, to Margaret, only daughter of W. Brooke, esq.

At Stainton, Mr. John Appleton, of Stockton, bookseller, to Miss Stephenson, of Hemlington Hall.

At Sledmere, John Taylor, esq. of Salton, to Miss Swailes, only daughter of Mr. S. of Croom.

Died.] At Thirsk, William Dent, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the North Riding, 86.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Green, relict of R. G. esq. of Leaventhorp Hall, 64.

At Hessle, Mrs. Swann, daughter of Francis Hall, esq. of Hull, 27.

At York, Mrs. D. Place, relict of Lionel P. esq. 70.—Mrs. Sporner, 81.—Miss Sarah Ann Stevin, daughter of the late James S. esq. 20.—Mrs. Sheldon, 25.

At Scarborough, Sedgefield Dale, esq. shipowner, and one of the common council of that borough.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Wormald, merchant, 37.—Mr. John Metcalf.—Miss Elenor Bullman.—Mrs. William Turley.—Mrs. Sheffer.

At Ripon, Mr. Barker, bookseller.

At Sheffield, the Rev. Charles Chadwick, vicar of Tinsley, and head master of the Free Grammar School, in Sheffield, upwards of 32 years.

At Sawley, near Ripon, Mr. Thacker, 77.

At Holling Hall, near Settle, Mr. Thomas Holdem.

At Beverley, Mrs. Acklorn, 93.

At Howden, Mrs. Pierson, 68.

At Kirkstall, Mr. Abraham Nichols, 88.

At Armley, Mrs. Wade, 60.

At Flamborough, Mr. Edward Vickerman, 60.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Hunton, one of the junior aldermen of that borough, 35.

At Batley, Mr. John Ward, 86.

At Aberford, Henry Swann, esq. 40.

At Welton, Thomas Williamson, esq. 73.

At Malton, William, second son of Mr. John Robinson, 15.

At Northowram, Mr. John Boys.

At Dewsbury, Mr. James Gibson, governor of the Work-house.

At Hull, Mr. William Harper, 63.—Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Thomas W. of the Reindeer Inn.—Mr. Robert Gunhouse, 40.—Mrs. Catharine Walker, 48.—Mrs. Sarah Bowman, 46.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Aldingham, John Peacock, esq. of Slyne, to Miss Atkinson, of Leece, daughter of the late Robert A. esq. of Furness Abbey.

At Liverpool, Anthony Littledale, esq. to Miss Mary Dawson, daughter of Pudsey D. esq.—William Rowan Hodge, esq. to Miss Eleanor Routh, of Bristol.—Mr. Samuel Orme, merchant, to Miss Harrison.

At Rochdale, John Roberts, esq. of Linfitts, to Miss M. Shaw, daughter of Joseph S. esq. of Delph.—Captain F. W. Woehelm, of the German Legion, to Hannah, fourth daughter of the Rev. K. Mawer, of Goverton, Notts.

At Heswall, the Rev. G. Thomson, of Wyhembury, to Miss E. Lawton, of Gayton.

At Eccles, John Bennett, esq. captain in the Newton and Failsworth Lancashire Local Militia, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Adam Etock, of Church Minstrell, Cheshire.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. Platt, the celebrated bass singer.—Mrs. Jane Darrah, 55.—Mrs. Elizabeth Evans, 71.—Mrs. Looney, 60.—Henry Parry, sen. esq.—Mr. Thomas Smith, 47.—Miss Jane Hopwood, 44.—Mrs. Ellen Mocock, 60.

At Manchester, Mrs. Robinson, 74.—Mrs. Carr, wife of John C. esq.

At Green's Field, Lancaster, Mrs. Unsworth, 82.

At Caton, Mr. Bryan Padget, 76.

At Felligate, near Cartmel, Thomas Atkew, esq.

At Rufford, near Ormskirk, Mrs. Mary Clark, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Arley, near Wigan, Miss Anna Maria Johnson, eldest daughter of John J. esq. of Liverpool, 15.

At Preston, Mr. William Salisbury.—Mr. John Foster.

At Eccleston, Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, 83.

At Lancaster, Mr. William Procter.

At the Folly, near Lancaster, Mr. Edward Rawlinson, 85.

At Blackburn, Mr. Parkinson, 35.

At Ashton, Mr. Abel Wood, 77.—Miss Ann Andrew, 23.

At Bolton, the Rev. John Whittle, 69.

CHESHIRE.

At the late fair at Chester, the new Union Hall, in Foregate street, was opened for the first time for the sale of woollen and linen drapery goods, the display of which, for variety, beauty, fashion, and excellence, was never equalled in that city. This hall was erected through the spirited exertions of the individuals

individuals who occupy it generally, and is built upon such a plan as at once accommodates both the buyer and the seller.

Married.] At Tarvin, Mr. James Gregory, of Acton, to Miss White of Kelsal.

At Bowdon, Mr. Chorlton, of Timperley, to Miss Royle, of Ringway.

At Chester, the Rev. T. Sim, to Miss Jane Ecking.—Mr. J. Weston, of Manchester, to Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Avern.

At Stockport, Mr. Henry Hicton, of the Unicorn Inn, to Miss Mary Mosscroft.

Died.] At Northwich, Mr. Nathaniel Shaw, of Liverpool.—Mr. Samuel Weston, 41.

At Wilton, near Northwich, Mr. John Stubbs, merchant, 74.

At Tarporley, William Green, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Fowler, surgeon, to Mrs. Williams, relict of the Rev. John W. of Bigelly, Pembrokeshire.

At Hartshorn, John Bright, M. D. of Birmingham, to Miss Mynors.

At Chesterfield, Mr. John Hall, of London, to Miss Julia Gosling.

Died.] At Kirk Ireton, the Rev. J. Gough, many years rector of that place.

At Killmarsh, Henry Burton, gent. 76.

At Sutton, Mr. William Eaton, 86.

At Glossop, Susannah, wife of Mr. Jos. Fielding, 37.

At the Outwoods, near Derby, Mr. Robert Birkinshaw.

At Buxton, Mrs. Anthony, 33.

At Derby, Mr. W. K. Swift.—Mrs. Wade, 73.

At Eyam, Mrs. Cocker.

At Chesterfield, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alexander Dulton, 24.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The shearing of Mr. Thompson's Spanish sheep took place at Redhill Lodge, near Nottingham; when a considerable number of gentlemen and breeders attended, to witness the progress made towards the establishment of the disputed point, whether superfine wool can be grown in our island equal to that produced in Spain. Mr. T. was offered, on his shearing day, 9s. a pound for his pure Merino wool, 6s. for that of the various crosses, and 3s. for the Ryeland without any Spanish admixture, which he declined. Several of the pure breed yielded from seven and a half to eight pounds each; so that, at the above refused prices, some of these small sheep carried fleeces of no less value than 70s. each. Among these was a pure wether slaughtered on the occasion. The carcase, though fat, only weighed 60lbs. while the animal, in four clips, had produced half that weight of superfine wool The following is a return of a two-shear Merino Ryeland wether of the first cross, also killed at this shearing.

	£.	s.	d.
Weight of the carcase 68lbs. at 8d.	2	5	4
Rough fat 11lbs. at 6d.....	0	5	6
Last year's hog's fleece, 6½lbs. sold at 3s. 3d.	1	1	1
This year's fleece 5½lbs. for which was offered 6s.	1	13	0
Total return at two years old	5	4	11

Mr. Thompson shewed many specimens of wool from his Majesty's Spanish flock, &c. and, in order to interest the manufacturers who were present, exhibited the perfections of the Anglo-Merino fleece in a great variety of forms; such as a gown-piece, with several shawls, scarfs, &c. made at Norwich.

Married] At Nottingham, Henry Fynes, esq. M. P. for Aldborough, to Miss Wylde, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. prebendary of Southwell, and rector of St. Nicholas, of the former place.

At Newark, Lieutenant J. Rivers, of the royal navy, to Miss Gibson.

Died.] At Retford, Mrs. Mould, relict of the Rev. Thomas M. the last survivor of the children of the late Roger Cair, esq.—J. Bragg, esq.

At Thorney Hall, Mrs. Nevile, relict of George N. esq.

At Nottingham, Mr. R. Hill.—Miss Mary Jarman.—Miss Ann Hollis, 17.—Mr. Lomax.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, the Rev. Edward Thorold, rector of Greyingham, near Gainsbro', third son of Sir John T. to Miss Wilson, only daughter of Thomas W. M D.

At Wrawby, the Rev. Jos. Stockdale, of Kirton, in Lindsey, to Miss Walter, eldest daughter of the Rev James W. of Brigg.

At Louth, Lieutenant Holgate, of the Lindsey regiment of Local Militia, to Miss Harriet Shearing.—Captain Freeman, of Litchfield, to Miss Hubbard.

At Searby, William Thimbleby, esq. to Miss Bennard, of Owmby.

Died.] At Rawcliffe, Mrs. Ann Smith, 69.

At Lincoln, Edmund, second son of Alderman J. Straw, 16.—Mrs. Bunyan, 77.

At Maltby in the Marsh, R. Rickett, gent. 72.

At Blybro', Mrs. Dawber, 56.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Metcalfe, 60.—Mrs. Chaplin, relict of Mr. C. formerly of the White Swan Inn, 79.—Mr. Boole, of the Peacock Inn.

At Irnham, the Rev. Mr. Madocks, of Harpol, Northamptonshire.

At Stamford, Mr. Guest, 62.—In childbed, Mrs. Lane, wife of Mr. L. 51.

At Langstoft, Mr. William Wratt, 44.

At East Butterwick, Mr. John Davey, 39. He was found dead in a field near his house.

At Scottlethorpe, Mr. Samuel Clay, who, for

for 30 years was celebrated throughout that neighbourhood as a conjuror, and practised his art with great success. If any thing could excuse the credulity of those whom he deceived, his superior cunning, and the very extraordinary and impressive figure of the man, might perhaps be pleaded. He was born at Scottlethorpe, and was for a short time apprenticed to a baker there; but having had a little education, he disdained that pursuit, and led an idle half-studious life in his father's cottage, on the Grimsthorpe domain; to which cottage, on the death of his father, he succeeded. By that time the recluse life of the man had occasioned some conversation, and he was regarded with a degree of terror by the children of the neighbouring villages. He stood six feet in height, was remarkably erect and thin, with "eyes severe and coat of formal cut, full of wise saws he was and modern instances;" and his loins were usually girt with a belt, his waistcoat was of goat or dog-skin, and ever at the "witching time o' night" he prowled abroad! In a little while his fame became very general, and silly people from considerable distances resorted to his habitation, to have their difficulties dispelled, and take the benefit of his occult studies: almost innumerable are the instances adduced in which this *cunning man* hit upon expedients to relieve and satisfy his ignorant votaries. Being consulted by a man who had lost some traps for catching vermin in the purlieus of Grimsthorpe Park, the astrologer told him he would, by the *second sun-rise*, discover the person who had stolen them! He employed the interval in making enquiries; and having suspicion of the offender, he went to a field in which the man was at work, and, accosting him with all the confidence and severity necessary for his purpose, "You stole ——'s traps" said he. The appalled offender, smitten with his guilt, and with the *impossibility* of deceiving his accuser, confessed the fact, and told where he had secreted the stolen articles. "I charge you," concluded the conjuror, "move them not from the spot in which they lie, nor speak of the confession you have made to me, on pain of the most terrible torments my skill is able to inflict." The man who had sustained the loss, called again at the time appointed, and, by the direction of Sam. Clay to a particular part of the offender's cottage, recovered his property. Of course the amazing skill of the conjuror was trumpeted in all quarters. A few years ago, however, having, we suppose, misplaced one of his spells, he was reduced to the dire necessity of declaring, by advertisement, that HE WAS NO CONJUROR! and of begging pardon of an innocent person whom he had charged with theft! This circumstance had but a slight and temporary effect upon his reputation, and he died in full credit as a magician, in the 50th year of his age.

At Stamford, Mr. Daniel Lambert, whose extraordinary dimensions have for some years rendered him an object of curiosity. He had travelled the day preceding his death from Huntingdon, and on his arrival in the evening he sent a message to the office of the Stamford newspaper, requesting that, as "the mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the mountain"—or, in other words, that the printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some hand-bills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company. The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness. He was in bed—one of large dimensions—("Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa")—fatigued with his journey; but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. Before nine o'clock, on that morning, however, he was a corpse. He was in his 40th year, and upon being weighed a few days before his death, by the famous Caledonian balance (in the possession of Mr. Ring, of Ipswich), was found to be 52 stone 11lbs. in weight (14lbs. to the stone), which is 10 stone 11lbs. more than the celebrated Bright, of Essex, ever weighed. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horse's Inn, St. Martin's, on the ground floor—for he had been long incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin, in which there was great difficulty to place him, is 6 feet 4 inches long, 4 feet 4 inches wide, and 2 feet 4 inches deep: the immense substance of his legs makes it necessarily a square case. This coffin, which consists of 112 superficial feet of elm, was built upon two axle-trees and four cog-wheels; and upon these his remains were rolled into his grave, which was in the new burial ground at the back of St. Martin's church. A regular descent was made, by sloping it for some distance. It was found necessary to take down the window and wall of the room in which he lay to allow his exit. The following particulars of this remarkable man may be relied on as authentic, having been taken from his own mouth. Mr. Daniel Lambert was born on the 13th of March, 1770, in the parish of St. Margaret, at Leicester. From the extraordinary bulk to which he attained, the reader may naturally be disposed to enquire, whether his parents were persons of remarkable dimensions? This was not the case, nor were any of his family inclined to corpulence, excepting an uncle and aunt on the father's side, who were both very heavy. The former died during the infancy of Lambert, in the capacity of gamekeeper to the Earl of Stamford, to whose predecessor his father had been huntsman in early life. The family of Mr. L. senior, consisted, besides Daniel, of another son, who died young, and two daughters, who are still living, and both

both women of the common size. The habits of young Lambert were not, in any respect, different from those of other young persons, till the age of fourteen. Even at an early period he was strongly attached to the sports of the field. This, however, was only the natural effect of a very obvious cause, aided probably by an innate propensity to those diversions. We have already mentioned the profession of his father and uncle, and have yet to observe, that his maternal grandfather was a great cock-fighter. Born and bred among horses, dogs, and cocks, and all the other appendages of sporting, in the pursuits of which he was encouraged even in his childhood, it cannot be a matter of wonder that he should be passionately fond of all these exercises and amusements, which are comprehended under the denomination of field sports. About the year 1793, when Mr. L. weighed 32 stone, he had occasion to visit Woolwich, in company with the keeper of the county gaol of Leicester. As the tide did not serve to bring them up to London, he walked from Woolwich to the metropolis, with much less apparent fatigue than several middle-sized men who were of the party. Such were the feelings of Mr. Lambert, that no longer than four years ago, he abhorred the very idea of exhibiting himself. Though he lived exceedingly retired at Leicester, the fame of his uncommon corpulence had spread over the adjacent country to such a degree, that he frequently found himself not a little incommoded by the curiosity of the people, which it was impossible to repress, and which they were continually devising the means of gratifying, in spite of his reluctance. A gentleman travelling through Leicester, conceived a strong desire to see this extraordinary phenomenon, but being at a loss for a pretext to introduce himself to Mr. Lambert, he first took care to enquire what were his particular propensities; being informed that he was a great cocker, the traveller thought himself sure of success. He accordingly went to his house, knocked at the door, and enquired for Mr. Lambert; the servant said he was at home, but that he never saw strangers. "Let him know," replied the curious stranger, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who chanced to be in a situation to over-hear what passed, immediately rejoined, "tell the gentleman that I am a *shy cock*." On another occasion, a gentleman from Nottingham was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a particular favour to ask. After considerable hesitation, Mr. Lambert directed him to be admitted. On being introduced, he said, he wished to enquire the pedigree of a certain mare.—"Oh! if that is all," replied Mr. Lambert, perceiving from his manner, the real nature of his errand, "she was got by *Impertinence*, out of *Curiosity*." Finding, at length, that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his own house, or endure all the inconvenience, without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wisely strove to overcome his repugnance, and determined to visit the metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carriage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly to carry him to London, where he arrived in the spring of 1806, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the air of a place of fashionable resort than an exhibition; and as long as the town continued full, he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt on coming to London, lest he should be exposed to indignity and insult from the curiosity of some of his visitors, was soon removed by the politeness and attention which he universally experienced. There was not a gentleman in town, from his own county, but went to see him, not merely gazing at him as a spectacle, but treating him in the most friendly and soothing manner, which, he declared, was too deeply impressed upon his mind ever to be forgotten. Many of his visitors seemed incapable of gratifying their curiosity to its full extent and called again and again; one gentleman, a banker in the city, jocosely observed, that he had fairly had a pound's worth. Ever since that period, Mr. Lambert has been chiefly engaged in travelling to the principal provincial towns, where many thousands have beheld with admiration his astonishing bulk. He was a cheerful companion; possessed a generous heart; and was as fond of rural sports as any man in England. His game chickens and his dogs, when he was at home, were his chief amusement, and the Racing Calendar his study.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Hinckley, Mr. Thomas Murcott, to Miss S. S. Newham.

At Castle Donington, Sir William Rumbold, bart. to Miss H. Parkyns, sister to Lord Rancliffe.

At Barleston, Edward Whitby, esq. of Osbaston Lodge, to Miss Baker.

At Boltesford, Mr. John Webster, to Miss Smith.

At Knighton, James Knox, esq. captain in the Leicestershire militia, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late James Davie, esq. of Stamford.

At Quorndon, Mr. Thomas Norris, of Nottingham, to Miss Mary Smith, of Park Nooks, Derbyshire.

At Newark, Mr. Whieldon, of Sutterton, Lincoln, to Miss Ann Berks, daughter of the late Richard B. esq. of Tuxford, Notts.

Died.] At Scraptoft, Mrs. Carter, wife of John E. C. esq. second daughter of the late Henry Lutwidge, esq. and niece to Admiral L. 36.

At Market Harborough, Mr. Smith, wife of Mr. Samuel S.

At

At Welford, Mrs. Lattimer.

At Hungerton, the Rev. Mr. Clark, rector of that place.

At Leicester, Miss Peake, daughter of Mr. P. surgeon.—Mr. Henry Bates, 18.

At Asfordby, Mr. Draycott, one of the high constables of this county.

At Lutterworth, Mrs. Neale.

At Grimstone, Mrs. Bishop, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Seighford, Ayshford Wise, esq. of Wonwell, Devonshire, to Miss Whitby, younger daughter of the Rev. Thomas W. of Creswell Hall, near Stafford.

At Rugeley, Mr. Humphreys, surgeon, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Salt.

Manlove Vernon Lawrence, esq. of Lees Hall, to Miss Ann Brindley, second daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Leigh.

At Stone, Francis Higginson, esq. to Mrs. Topp, widow of Major T.

At Kingswinford, the Rev. H. W. Hill, to Miss Brettell, only daughter of Thomas B. esq. of Summer Hill.

Died.] At Burslem, Mr. Ambrose Gallimore.

At Wednesbury, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Edward T. surgeon.

At Hanley, Mr. George Taylor.—Miss Maskery.

At Berryhill, near Stone, Mrs. Mountford.

At Uttoxeter, Mrs. Wilcocks.

At Enson, Mr. R. Cook, 90.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Bibbins, 49.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Lord Grey de Ruthyn, to Ann Maria Kellam, daughter of William K. gent. of Ruyton-upon-Dunsmore.

At Aston, Mr. Josiah Higgins, collector to the Birmingham and Warwick Canal Company, Bordesley Locks, to Mrs. Rollins, of Camp Hill.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Richard Storer, to Miss Sarah Childs, both of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Jos. Booth, to Miss Elizabeth Huff, both of Coventry.—Mr. Jos. Corn, to Miss Hannah Evans.

Died.] At Sutton Coldfield, Howard Egan, esq.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. John Jordan, author of "Welcombe Hills," a descriptive poem.

At Birmingham, Mr. Chubb, surgeon.—Mr. Jos Tayler.—Mrs. Mary Boland, 91.—Mrs. Paine.

At Warwick, Mr John Littleworth.—Mrs. Shakespeare, of the Coach and Horses.

At Coventry, Mrs. Herbert.—Mr. Peters.—Mr. Richard Crofts.

At Dudley, Mr George Jones, 74.

SHROPSHIRE.

At the third general meeting of the Oswestry Agricultural Society, held on the 28th of June, the prizes of last year were adjudged, and the following were offered for the ensuing year:—To the farmer, who, between the 12th of May and the 1st of September, 1809, shall regularly feed in his stable or farm yard, the greatest number of horses or cattle, in proportion to the size of his farm, on lucern, vetches, or any other green food; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—To the farmer, who, in the year 1809, shall raise the largest quantity, in proportion to the size of his farm, of green crops for winter consumption; that is, turnips, carrots, parsnips, or cabbages; the quality as well as quantity, and clean condition of the land to be considered. N. B. One acre of carrots or parsnips to be considered equal to four acres of turnips, and one of carrots to two of turnips; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, who, between the 1st of August, 1808, and the 1st of November, 1809, shall plough, cultivate, and sow with grain or green crops, the greatest number of acres, not less than thirty, in the best manner with the smallest number of horses, in proportion to the size of his farm; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, who, in the year 1809, shall bring the greatest quantity of unprofitable land into a state of cultivation; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, the general state of whose farm considered in every part, shall be judged the best; a Silver Cup, value five guineas.—To the farmer, who shall raise the best crop of turnips on land not worth more than 10s. per acre; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—To the farmer who shall shew the best crop of turnips, not less than 10 acres; a Silver Cup, value six guineas.—To the farmer who shall shew the best crop of turnips, not less than 5 acres; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—For the three best wethers; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—For the best fat cow, ox, or heifer, fed without oil cake, meal, or corn; a Silver Cup, value three guineas.—For the best ram; two guineas.

Married.] At Felton, Mr. John Evans, druggist, of Worcester, to Miss Hannah Bickerton.

At Culmington, Mr. Owen, chemist and druggist, Ludlow, to Miss Downes, of Medley Park.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Edward Davies, to Miss Mary Ison, both of Wellington.—Mr. J. E. Bowman, of Nantwich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Eddowes, printer and bookseller.

Died.] At Newport, T. Dickinson, esq. attorney, 69.

At Hale's Owen, Mr. Edward Kenrick, surgeon, 28.

At Ford, Thomas Gough, esq.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. William Cole, printer.—Mr. Cartwright.—Mr. Francis Cole.—Mrs. Axon, 81.

At Pulverbatch, Mr. Snaxton.

At

At Bishop's Castle, Thomas, aged 17, and Ann, children of Mr. Bright, of the Crown and Star Inn.

At Cressage, the Rev. Mr. Posser.

At Aston Hall, Mr. Jeremiah Downes.

At Cothercote, Miss Mary Woodcock, 21.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The foot-toll on Worcester Bridge ceased on the 1st of July. This toll had been levied for nearly forty years, the act for the erection of the bridge having passed in 1769; it was laid on the old bridge for some years, until the new one was opened in September, 1781. At the last letting of the tolls, the foot-toll was let for 1390l. and the other toll for 510l.

The inhabitants of Stourbridge, having determined to erect an organ in the New Church of that town, and to defray the expense, amounting to 500l. by voluntary subscription, the Rev. Mr. Taylor, J. Humphrey, and J. Bradley, esqrs. were appointed collectors, and immediately received upwards of 900l.—The subscribers have determined to expend the surplus, after defraying the cost of the organ, in beautifying the church.

Married.] At Broadway, Richard Williams, esq. to Mrs. Hunt.

Died.] At Ombersley, Miss Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Mr. Charles G.

At Worcester, Mr. Whittingham, schoolmaster.—Mr. Lees, 86.

At Upton upon Severn, Mrs. Baines, wife of the Rev. Robert B. rector of that parish.

At Ham Court, Mrs. Bland.

At Bredon. Mr. Harrison.

At the Hill House, Cradley, Miss Mary Oakley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the committee and subscribers to a fund for making experiments for the purpose of attempting the discovery of coal in this county, was held at Hereford, on the 26th June, when a survey of the whole county, to ascertain a place the most likely to afford coal, and several other resolutions were agreed to. The subscription amounted to 227l. 17s. 6d

Married.] At Lugwardine, Thomas William Williams, esq. jun. late of Wilcroft, to Miss Martha Maria Pateshall, of Hereford.

At Madley, Mr. William Smith, of the Bach, to Miss Pritchard, of Chilstone.

Died.] At Ingestone, Mr. Leigh Hoskyns, last surviving son of the late Rev. John H. of Pidstow.

At Hereford, Mrs. Eckley, sister of the late Edmund E. esq. of Credenhill.

At Ross, Mr. George Palmer, solicitor, 28.

At Orleton, Edward Blunt, esq.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

On Thursday, July 6, about six o'clock in the evening, the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Cirencester were alarmed by the approach of a tornado, or whirlwind. It was first observed about three miles to the southward of the town, when it assumed the appearance of a large conical hay-rick, encompassed with smoke. It moved very slowly at first, in a direction towards Cirencester, forcing up by the roots many trees in the parish of Siddington: indeed, so tardy was its progress, that some persons had time to get upon the tower of Preston church, in order to observe its course. When it approached nearer to Cirencester, it moved on with a velocity almost incredible; and making towards the basin of the canal, where it did considerable damage, skirted the town, and entered Lord Bathurst's park from the Tetbury road, just above his Lordship's mansion. Here its fury seemed to be at its height; for timber trees (some measuring from six to ten feet in girth) were torn up by the roots, whilst others were stript of their branches, or literally cut asunder—forming a scene of devastation very rarely witnessed in this climate. After crossing the park, it entered an orchard of Barton Farm, where it threw down several trees, &c. and seemed to disperse, as it could no longer be traced by the naked eye. Its course might easily be traced, from the fallen trees, &c which lined each side, completely in a withered and burnt state. Large branches of trees were carried to a very considerable distance; and hay-fields, where the grass had been cut down, were nearly stripped of their crops.

Married.] At Campden, William Burrows, esq. of Bodmin, Cornwall, to Miss Symonds, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas S. late Vicar of Guiting Power, in this county.

At Cirencester, Mr. Cooke, surgeon, to Miss Whatley.

At Hempstead, Mr. John Barnes, of Tirley, to Miss Wheeler.

Died.] At Bownham House, near Minchinhamptom, Mrs. Peach, wife of N. W. P. esq.

At Little Dean, Mr. Philip Robinson.

At Ebley, Richard Pettat, esq. 68.

At Glocester, Mrs. Russell, wife of Mr. R. keeper of the city gaol.—Mr. William Bushell.—Anna Maria, second daughter of Mr. Whittick, 21.

At Lechlade, Mr. Smith, of the New Inn.

At Kingscote, Mr. William Wight, sen. 60.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. H. M. Brown, surgeon, to Miss Judd, daughter of Mr. Alderman J.

At Thame, the Rev. T P. Phelps, of Haddenham, Bucks, to Jane Theodosia, second daughter of Mr. S. P. Lupton, surgeon, of Thame.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. A. Carr, 55.—Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Edward Nicholls, 20.—Mr. J. Newman, 44.—Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Edward Roberson, 55.—Mr. Nutt, 30.

At Dunstew, Mr. Thomas Preedy, 41.

At Souldern, Mrs. Merry, 61.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Haddenham, Mr. Richard Brangwin, to Miss Sophia Sanders.

Died.] At Eaton, George Mason, esq. many years an active magistrate of the county of Nottingham, receiver-general of the same county, and recorder of the borough of East Retford.

At Buckingham, Newman Williatt, esq. 46.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Wormley, G. G. Hewett, esq. of Ramsay, Hunts, to Miss Tace Atkins.

Died.] At Hatfield, Susannah Elizabeth, wife of John Howardley, of Ripon, Yorkshire.

At Bishopstortford, Mrs. Machin, wife of Mr. Nathaniel Smith M. 27.

At Theobalds, Charles Snell Chauncey, esq.

At St. Alban's, Mr. James Benlow, 68.

At Hoddesdon, John Rowley, esq. 88.

At Watford, Mrs. Newman, relict of Mr. Alderman N.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Brampton, J. Ayre, M.D. of Hull, to Margaret, second daughter of Mark Watson, esq. of Lynn Regis.

Died.] At Stilton, Mr. Joseph Tipper, of Newark upon Trent.

At St. Ives, Mr. John Newall, 67.

At Huntingdon, Mr. James Watson, of the Registrar's office, 47.

At King's Ripton, Mr. Swannell.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bletsoe, Mr. Edward Tongue, of Rowell, Northamptonshire, to Miss Mary Robinson, only daughter of Mr. Joseph R.

Died.] At Harrold-house, the lady of Robert Garstin, esq. high-sheriff of the county.

At Woburn, Mr. Richard Filkes, 72.

At Bedford, Mr. Alderman Smith, formerly a printer at that place.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kelmarsh, S. B. Micklethwayt, esq. to Anne, only daughter of the late William Hanbury, esq.

At Barnwell, Mr. Thomas Bell, printer and publisher, of Oundle, to Miss Selby, only daughter of Michael S. esq.

At Maidford, Mr. D. Pinckard, to Miss S. Birt.

At Bugbrook, Mr. Francis Atterbury, to Miss Mary Turland.

Died.] At Brixworth Lodge, Mrs. Markham.

At Ashley, the Rev. Richard Farrer.

At Everdon, Mrs. Marriott, 67.

At Broughton, Mr. Richard Downing.

At Cogenhoe Mills, Mr. W. E. Jones, 27.

At Stoke Doyle, Miles Berkeley, esq.

At Oundle, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. William J. merchant, 44.

At Werington, near Peterborough, Mr. Thomas Hughes, 32.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The annual prizes given by the representatives in parliament for the University, value 15 guineas each, are this year adjudged to Messrs. H. F. Ainslie, and G. Burges, of Trinity-college, senior bachelors; and Messrs. T. S. Hughes, of St. John's; and C. J. Blomfield, and W. Clark, of Trinity-college, middle bachelors.

Sir William Browne's three gold medals, value five guineas, are adjudged as follows:—to Mr. Edward Blomfield, Caius College, for the Greek ode, *Desidirium Porsoni*; to Mr. Lonsdale, of King's, for the Latin ode, *Lusitania Liberata*; and to Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity, for the Epigram.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. James Benstead, to Miss Susan Paul.

At Trumpington, Mr. Long, of London, to Miss Stonebridge.

Mt. Richards, of Stonea, near March, to Mrs. Rose, of the White Lion Inn, Wisbeech.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Lunn, 76.

At West Wratting House, George Haylock, esq.

At Lolworth, Mr. Joshua Thann.

At Trumpington, Mrs. Sarah Knightley, 46.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Robert Skipper, of Swaffham, to Miss Andrews, of East Dereham.

At Hetherrett, Mr. Abel, of Bungay, to Miss H. Hardy.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Pattesley House, to Miss Sarah Whiteman, daughter of Mr. W. of Rainham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Joseph Glover, to Mrs. Mary Hughes.

At Norwich, Mr, Hilling, to Miss Chittock.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Holmes, 77.

At Bacton, Mr. Robert Denham, 76.—Mrs. Hicks, wife of Captain and Adjutant H. of the second Eastern regiment of Norfolk Local Militia, and daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Mann, of North Tuddenham.

At Docking, George, fourth son of Mr. Thomas Joy, surgeon and apothecary, 14.

At Shelton, Mr. Lake.

At Neatishead, Mrs. Shepherd.

At Berg Apton, Mrs. Hervey.

At Saxthore, Mr. John Burrows.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Harvey, wife of John H. esq.

At Hempnall, Mr. Robert Trower.

At Norwich, Mrs. Lydia Herring, 82.—Mr. George Dingle, of Yarmouth, 30.—Mrs. Everard.

At Shouldham Thorpe, Mr. Robert Carter, 77.

At Hempnall, Mr. James Richards, 80.

At Arminghall, Mr. John Riches, 59.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Robert Martin, esq. of Southery, to Miss Jackson, of Haverhill.

At Bury, Mr. Hildyard, of London, to Miss Fletcher.—P. Wedd, esq. of Woodham Mortimer, to Miss Dunkin, daughter of John D. esq. of the same place.—Dr. William Woolcombe, of Plymouth, to Miss Wyatt, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Wyatt, of Framlingham.

Died.]

Died.] At Stansted Parsonage, Miss Newman.

At Mildenhall, James Clift, gent.

At Bury, Mr. Pechey.

At Ipswich, Mr. Joseph Panniffe, merchant.

At Freckenham, Mrs. Scarrew, 57.

At Botesdale, Mr. John Dobson.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Hazeleigh, Peter Wedd, esq. of Malden, to Miss Mary Dunkin, daughter of John D. esq. of Woodham Mortimer.

At South Weald, Mr. Jonathan Carswell, of Brentwood, to Miss Elizabeth Groom.

At Gosfield, W. Thurlow, esq. to Maria, youngest daughter of James Donovan, esq. of Antigua.

At Colchester, Mr. Daniel Field, of Hertford, to Mrs. Lloyd, relict of David Dixon, L. esq.

Mr. Nathaniel Clements, of Dovercourt, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late James Pulham, esq. of Harwich.

Thomas Harvie Farquhar, esq. eldest son of Sir Walter F. to Miss Sybilla Rockliffe, daughter and sole heiress of the Rev. Morton R. of Woodford.

Died.] At Colchester, the wife of John Thompson esq. deputy commissary general.

The Rev. Henry Leeves, vicar of Mucking and Broxted, 47. His death was occasioned by imprudently drinking cold water, whilst warm in attending his hay-makers.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Samuel Summers.—Miss Sarah Grave.

At Thundersley Lodge, Mr. W. Benton, 72.

At Brentwood, Mary, wife of Mr. N. S. Machine, 27.

At Great Henney, Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. C. A. rector of that place, and youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Nesfield of Wickhambrook.

At Great Coggeshall, Mr. Riched Appleton, 75.

At Laytonstone, Mrs. Henley, 80.

At Haybridge Hall, near Malden, Mr. Robert Francis, 74.

At Woodham Ferris Hall, Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Carter.

At Purleigh, Mrs. Sly, wife of Mr. S. schoolmaster.

At Bradfield, Mr. W. Nunn, 17.

At Great Baddon, Miss Lorkin, 66.

At Burnham, Mr. Busbridge, of the King's Arms Inn.

At Brudwell, Miss Grace Cousins, only daughter of Mr. Samuel C. of Bocking.

At Hatfield Peverel, Hannah, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Cook, of North Bemfleet.

At Witham, Miss Sarah Church.

KENT.

Married.] At Eltham, Captain Nicholl, of the South Kent volunteers, to Mrs. Boyton, of Dover.

At Headcorn, W. Norris, gent. to Miss Eliza Iggulden.

At Cranbrook, the Rev. D.W. Davis, vicar of that place, to Miss Akhurst.

Died.] At Wateringbury, John Eagleton, esq. first clerk in the Exchequer Bill Office, in which he had been for 30 years, 48.

At Bounds, Bidborough, near Tunbridge, aged 86, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, mother to the late Dowager Countess Darnley, grandmother to the present Earl of Darnley, and aunt to the Earl of Lanesborough.

At Deal, Mr. E. Mount, 81.

At Ashford, Mr. W. Kennet, many years master cooper, of the King's warehouse, Folkestone, 70.—Mrs. Boddington, 46.

At Canterbuty, Mr. W. Hobday.—Mrs. Rigden.—Mrs. Barnes, of the Rose Inn.—Mrs. Tharp.—Mrs. Potter.—Mr. John Buckhurst.—Walter English, esq. of Kennington Green.

At Faversham, Miss Dournes.

At Margate, Mr. John Daniel, 68.

At Brompton, Mr. John Ashley.

At Hearne Bay, Mr. T. Philpott, 55.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Bensted.

At Newchurch, Mrs. Burton.

SURRY.

Married.] At Banstead, the Rev. Peter Aubertin, Rector of Chipstead, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead.

At Croydon, Mr. George Matthew, jun. to Miss Streeter.

Died.] At Chertsey, at Lord Montford's, Bernard Austin Brocas, esq. of Beaurepaire, in the county of Southampton. The ancestor of this family came over to England with William of Normandy, and the Conqueror gave him Beaurepaire as a reward for his services, which the family have possessed ever since.

At Stonehall, in the 79th year of her age, Lady Louisa Clayton, fifth daughter of Thomas, the first Earl of Pontefract, and relict of William C. esq. of Harleyford, Bucks.

SUSSEX.

The Subscription Schools for the education of poor children of all denominations of Christians, in Lewes, and its neighbourhood, have been opened. A very commodious building has been erected and fitted up, by Mr. Wilds, for the purpose, and upwards of 200 children, of both sexes, have already been registered as pupils. A master and mistress properly skilled in the manner recommended by Mr. Lancaster, to "teach the young idea how to shoot," have been engaged by the directors.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. Tilt, upwards of twenty years master of the Castle Tavern.—George Baillie, esq. 62.—Mrs. Buckoll.

At Lewes, Mrs. Jenner, relict of Mr. John J. formerly master of the Star Inn, 72.—Mrs. Rideont, relict of the Rev. John R. 77.—Mrs. Weston, 60.

HAMPSHIRE.

About eleven in the morning, of the 24th of

of June, the town of Portsmouth was thrown into the greatest alarm by a most dreadful explosion, attended with the following circumstances:—The second battalion of the eighth regiment having been re-landed a few days before, their baggage and ammunition were placed on Point Beach, where they remained till this morning, when an old woman emptying her pipe which she had been smoaking among the baggage, the sparks fell on a barrel of gun-powder, and an instant explosion took place. The effect was most dreadful. Near twenty men, women, and children, were literally blown to atoms, and the remains of their bodies, limbs, and heads, were strewed in all directions. One poor fellow was blown over the whole of the buildings in Point-street; another against the wall of the Union Tavern, as high as the garret window; the thigh of a third was blown as far as Broad-street Point. A number of legs, arms, &c. were taken from the tops of the houses, and the whole presented a scene shocking beyond description. All the houses below Broad street Point had their sashes blown out, and the Star andGarter, and Union, together with every house from the beach upwards, had the whole of their windows completely demolished. The barrel of powder which exploded, stood in a tier with sixteen others, which for several hours were every moment expected to explode, as the smoaking fragments were literally strewed over them; but a company of the Worcester militia, with some resolute sailors at their head, ventured to the spot, and cleared the burning fragments from the remaining barrels. Previous to this bold enterprise, almost all the families fled in confusion to Portsdown Hill, expecting the whole town to be destroyed by the apprehended explosion. Lindegren's Store, the Star and Garter, and Union, were on fire for some time, but not destroyed; and many windows were broken at Gosport.

Married.] At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, Mr. Milner, master of the academy at Ryde, to Miss James, of Southampton.

At Southampton, Mr. Thresher, solicitor, to Miss Fanny Dyott.

Mr. J. B. Roper, of Gosport, to Miss Ann Rule, youngest daughter of William R. esq. of Porchester.

Mr. William Beckett, R. N. to Miss Jarvoise, daughter of Thomas J. of the Victualling office, Portsmouth.

Died.] At Farnham, F. F. Mannooch, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 63d foot, and inspecting field officer of the South-west district.

At Millbrook, Mrs. Hayes, wife of Major H. formerly master of the Ceremonies at Southampton, 70.

At Portsmouth, Miss Mary Mottley, daughter of Mr. James C. M. 12.—Captain George Stiles, commander of the Roebuck Revenue cutter, in the service of the customs of this port.—Mr. Churcher.

At Bursledon, John Macqueen, esq. 53.

At Southampton, Mr. Budd.

At Botley, Mrs. Martha Guillaume, wife of Mr. Thomas G. 68.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. George Short, to Miss Keele.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Wyndham, widow of Wm. W. esq of Dintin, and eldest daughter of the late Sir T. Heathcote, bart.

At Rudge Side, Corsham, Mrs. Harford, wife of C. Harford, esq.

At Stockton, Miss Pinchard.—Mrs. Farmer, wife of W. F. esq. of Swindon, the second daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Goodenough, vicar of that place.

At Langley, near Chipperham, Mr. G. Reeves.

At Laverstock, Mr. James Shorts, 29.—Mr. W. Harwood, of Salisbury. Returning home late at night from a sale at Berwick, and hearing a coach coming, he turned towards the side of the road, opposite Fonlstone Alms-Houses, and riding against an arm of one of those dangerous posts on the foot-path from Wilton to Salisbury, was thrown from his horse, and killed on the spot.

At Langford, Miss Thring.

At Comb, near Salisbury, Mr. W. Baker.

At Petersfinger, Mrs. Judd.

At Bere, Mrs. Bellows, wife of Mr. B. surgeon, 33.

At Manningford Bruce, Charles Alexander, esq.

At Bradford, Elizabeth Biggs, 102.

BERKSHIRE.

In the night of Saturday, July 15th, an alarming fire broke out at the house of H. F. Sydney, esq. Thorpe Wood, which consumed an elegant mansion and premises contiguous. It was occasioned by the overheating of an oven on Saturday afternoon, but the fire, which broke out in a room over the bake-house, was not discovered till twelve o'clock at night, when two men who slept in the room escaped, after being dreadfully scorched. The damage is computed at 10,000l. Mr. Sydney, and his daughter, and family, with difficulty escaped.

Married.] At Langford, Mr. Edward Burford, of Gaunt House, to Miss Tayler.

Died.] At Windsor, Mrs. Aylmer, wife of Vice-admiral A. 45.

At Donnington, Miss Elizabeth Allen, daughter of Andrew A. esq.

Near Abingdon, Mr. Pierce Walsh, solicitor for Oxford. He was walking along the banks of the Isis, when he fell into the river, and was drowned.

At Shinfield, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Alexander Cobham, esq.

At Radley, Miss Elizabeth Badrock.

At Reading, Lieut. Col. Henry De la Douespe. He had served with credit in different parts of the world in early periods of life; but having retired to the enjoyment of a competent fortune his latter years had been passed in this town and neighbourhood.—In consequence

consequence of a fall from a one-horse chaise, Mrs. Dodge.—Mrs. Taylor.

At Hampstead Norris, Mr. George Trumplet, 24.

At Sunninghill, Mr. T. Auston.

At Streatley, Mrs. Barker, wife of Robert B. esq. 63.

At Englefield, Mrs. Moore.

At Newbury, Mr. Butten, who for many years kept the Three Tuns Inn.—Mr. James Gudgeon.

At Hungerford, Newtown, Mrs Lovelock.

At Thalcham, Mr. Simpson.

At Binfield, Mr. Robert Green, 69.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married] At Bath, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Swinnerton, in the county of Stafford, to Mary Anne Chichester, eldest daughter of John Palmer, esq. of Arlington, Devon.—Charles Salt, esq. to Miss Meacock, of Chester.

At Ashton, near Bristol, Hardwicke Shute, M. D. to the Hon. Marianne Wolfe, daughter of the late Viscount Kilwarden.

Richard Ham, esq. of Cottage House Berrow, to Miss Fanny Burge, daughter of James B. gent. of West Yeo.

At Bristol, Mr. Joseph Mountain, attorney, of Minchinhampton, to Miss Susannah Neblett.

At Minehead, J. Porter, esq. of Broomfield, to Miss Crosse, only daughter of the late R. C. esq.

F. Morgan, esq. of Shepton Mallett, to Miss B. Richards, of Milverton.

At Yeovil, the Rev. S. Fawcett, to Miss Batt.

Died.] At Briſtol, Lieutenant Richard Maundrell, R. N. of the Severn District of Sea Fencibles. An officer who had distinguished himself on various occasions, but particularly in the gun-boats in Holland, during the winter the French attempted the invasion of that country, and for which he received from the Stadtholder, as a mark of his approbation, a gold chain and medal.—Catherine Teresa Nicholetts, youngest daughter of Gilbert George Stephen N. esq. late of Bromtrees Hall, Herefordshire, 55.—B. Hill, esq. —W. Rhodes Bernard, late of Jamaica.—Mr. C. Fennell Scott.—Sarah, daughter of Captain W. Cooper.

At Bath, John Charnock, esq. late of Barbadoes, 86.—Mrs. Bracken, relict of the Rev. Thomas B. of Greenwich.—Thomas Royds, esq. formerly of Halifax, Yorkshire. —Mrs. Holworthy, 87.

DORSETSHIRE.

On the 1st of June, the foundation-stone of a new chapel was laid at Uperay, near Weymouth. This chapel is building on the estate, and at the sole expense, of George Wood, esq.

Died.] At Friar Waddon Farm, near Dorchester, Mrs. Mayo.

At Poole, John Rolles, esq.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Hill, of Salisbury.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, the Hon. Rear-admiral Robert Stopford, second son of the Earl of Courtown, to Miss Mary Fanshawe, daughther of Commissioner F. of his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth.

At Brixham, P. W. H. Hicks, esq. son of the late Admiral H. to Miss Hearsey, eldest daughter of Theophilus H. esq. of Denmark Hill, Surrey.

At Exeter, Mr. Edward Bate, aged 82, to Mrs. Wells.

Died.] At Sidmouth, Mrs. Arabella Cawsey, eldest daughter of William Anderson, esq. of Bristol.

At Chumleigh, within three weeks of each other, two widow women, both named Mary Collins, nearly of the same age, and whose united ages amounted to upwards of 190 years; they were honest industrious women, and have left upwards of 200 children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Maddern, Capt. Wooldridge, R.N. to Miss Caroline Treweek, of Penzance.

At Bodock, near Falmouth, Capt. Rogers, of the Countess of Chichester packet, to Miss Harris, eldest daughter of Capt. H. late of the Dispatch packet.

At Falmouth, Mr. Jacob Jones, aged 80, to Mrs Eliza Lander, 62.

Died.] At Vervan Vicarage, Lieut. John Thompson, R. N.

At Camelford, Mrs. Philippa Pope, 100.

At Tremeare House, near Bodmin, the Rev. T. S. Read.

At Lostwithiel, Mrs. Treffry.

At Truro, Mrs. Heard, wife of Mr. H. printer.

At his house, near Falmouth, Richard Bosanquet, esq. son of the late David B. esq. 74. He put a period to his existence, by discharging a loaded pistol at his forehead. An inquest was taken the following day: verdict—*lunacy.*

WALES.

There is now a flattering prospect of the Brecon and Abergavenny Canal being completed, and of the navigation being, in a short time, opened with the Pontypool Cut, which is expected to prove of considerable advantage to the proprietors, but also highly beneficial to that part of the country.

Married.] At Landevilog, Caermarthen, Richard T. Dixie, esq. lieutenant in the royal marines, brother of Sir B. J. Dixie, bart. to Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieut. T. H. Wilson, R. N. of Pam Castle, Carmarthenshire.

At Hay, Brecon, Henry Wellington, esq. of Hay Castle, to the Hon. Charlotte Henrietta Marianna Devereux, second daughter of the late and sister of the present Viscount Hereford.

At Manerdiefi, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. James Penny, rector of Heswall, Cheshire, to

to Jane Margaritta, eldest daughter of the late William Williams, esq. of Trevach.

At Swansea, John Hawkins, esq. of Llanelly, to Miss Mary Anne Shewen, second daughter of the late Daniel S. esq. of Thistleborn House, Glamorgan.

Died.] At Penybenglog, Cardiganshire, the Rev. James Bowen, vicar of Eglwyswrw, and many years rural dean of Kernes, 93.

At Garth, Montgomeryshire, in his 84th year, Devereux Mytton, esq. the oldest magistrate in that county.

At the Grove, near Presteign, Radnorshire, John Bodenham, esq 66.

At Cowyn's Grove, Carmarthen, Morgan Gwynne Davies, esq. 57.

At Frowscoed, Montgomeryshire, Dr. David Griffiths, and two days afterwards, his widow, Mrs. G.

In his 62d year, the Rev. Tho. Edwards.

At Clanelly, Thomas Bowen. esq. 94.

At Caercady, near Cowbridge, Lewis Jenkins, esq. one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

At Kidwelly, Mrs. Manners, wife of Richard M. esq.

At Usk, Anthony Isaacson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, captain in the royal invalids, 81.

At Holywell, Flintshire, Edward Blount, esq. of Orleton, Herefordshire.

At Glasbury, Radnorshire, aged 68, the Rev. John Hughes, prebendary of Brecon, vicar of Pembroke, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the peace for the counties of Brecon and Radnor.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Died.] At East Bank, Lady Sempill.

At Locknow Castle, Sir Stair Agnew, bart. His title and estates descend to his grandson, Andrew Agnew, grandson to Lord Kinsale.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Wicklow, the Hon. and Rev. Maurice Crosbie, D.D. and dean of Limerick.

At Woodville, county of Wexford, Mrs. Mary Minchin.

At Carbally, county of Down, James Bourns, 106.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At his estate, Windsor Castle, near Montego Bay, Jamaica, William Thorpe, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the St. James's regiment of militia. On his return from reviewing the regiment, he was thrown by a young restive horse, and conveyed speechless to his house, in which state he remained till the instant of his dissolution.

At Roseau, Dominica, in consequence of the fatigue he underwent at the capture of Martinique, Capt. M'Dougall, of the 46th foot.

At Messina, John Wood, esq. commissary of accounts to the forces in the Mediterranean.

At Madeira, Mrs. Peachy, wife of Col. P.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WITHIN the laſt month trade has not been much briſker than it has been for eight months paſt. The eyes not only of our politicians, but of our traders, appear to be excluſively fixed upon the grand expedition, which, if its object be to reſtore the intercourſe between Holland and Great Britain, nearly concerns the commercial intereſts of this nation. Holland has always by poſition been the key to the commerce of the European continent. The Dutch are alſo conſtitutionally traders, and if a counter-revolution ſhould be effected in that country, we may expect to get rid of our glut of colonial produce, and of our load of manufactures.

The merchant cannot regard with total indifference the aſpect of affairs in Germany; there is little doubt but that they will have a beneficial effect upon Ruſſia, whoſe inhabitants are already exaſperated at the annihilation of their export trade. The example of Auſtria may probably introduce them to make a bold effort at ſhaking off the yoke of the tyrant; and ſhould they make ſuch an attempt, a grand market will be opened to our manufactures.

From Ruſſia we have long derived vaſt emolument in the way of trade; and it is, therefore, with ſome degree of pleaſure, that we are enabled to diſcover even a diſtant proſpect of a renewal of intercourſe with ſo vaſt an empire. It would be worſe than deception in us to ſay that our manufactures are in a very flouriſhing ſtate; for, in point of fact, they are at the preſent period remarkably dull: the South-American trade has been already over-done; and the orders from the Brazils, &c. become daily leſs conſiderable.

A large fleet is juſt arrived from the Eaſt Indies: it conſiſts of the following veſſels, viz. the William Pitt, Sir Hugh Inglis, Harriet, Sir William Benſley, Sovereign, Indus, Northumberland, Euphrates, and Sir Stephen Luſhington, from Madras; Earl St. Vincent, Huddart, and Lord Eldon, from Bombay. The cargoes have not yet been aſcertained, but ſhall appear in our next Report. A large Leeward-Iſland fleet is likewiſe ſafely arrived, and a Jamaica fleet is hourly looked for; the cargoes of which, we are ſorry to ſay, come to a very indifferent market.

The Directors of the Cuſtoms at Paris have addreſſed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce at different French ports, of which the following is a copy:—"Meſſieurs, His Majeſty the Emperor and King has, by a ſpecial decree, authorized the Miniſter of the Interior to grant licenſes to foreign veſſels to export the produce of our territory, and to import, in return, timber for ſhip-building, hemp, maſts, and iron, from the North; and alſo Peruvian bark, and other drugs. The veſſels ſo licenſed muſt, on clearing outwards, be laden with the following articles only, viz. wine, brandy, liqueurs, dried or preſerved fruits, pickles, corn, and ſalt.

ſalt. On their return to our ports, they muſt import no deſcription whatever of colonial produce, or merchandize, except as above ſpecified; for, ſhould the articles even be of a deſcription admiſſible under ordinary circumſtances, they will at preſent be totally prohibited. Theſe licenſes will have the effect of exempting the veſſels therewith provided, from the extraordinary regulations of the cuſtoms, and of confining the examinations, to be made on their return, to the aſcertainment of the deſcription of the commodities, which are above ſpecified, and whereof the importation is permitted, and this without rendering the captains reſponſible in any other reſpect whatſoever. The puniſhment for a violation of this condition of the licenſe, will be a confiſcation of the property, a fine upon the owner for violating his Majeſty's orders, and the revocation of the licenſe as being null and void."

We think the Directors of the Cuſtoms might have ſpared themſelves the trouble of circulating this letter, for we ſincerely believe that few or any of the French traders will take advantages of the offers which it holds forth; in ſhort, France is commercially defunct; the chief trading towns and cities of the empire, (Bourdeaux, for inſtance,) are abandoned; and the ſmall number of merchants ſtill remaining, are ſo diſheartened by the recollection of laſt misfortunes, and ſo bewildered as to the means of procuring the *admiſſible* commodities, that the pitiful circular of the Directors will tend to nothing more than to produce *on paper* a ſhow of buſineſs, which in effect cannot be realized this ſide of an abſolute and permanent peace with the firſt commercial nation on the face of the globe.

The Eaſt-India Company have declared for ſale the following goods:—On Friday the 29th of September, 1809; prompt the 29th of December following. *Company's.*—Cinnamon, 200,000lb. Prize Nutmegs, 700lb. Ditto Cloves, 300lb. Ditto Mace, 14,000lb. *Neutral Property.*—Cloves, 4,800lb. Ditto Mace, 139lb. Ditto Oil of Cloves, 319lb.

On Wedneſday the 11th of October; prompt the 2d of February, 1810. *Company's.*—Saltpetre, 1,600 tons, more or leſs.

On Tueſday, the 5th of September, 1809; prompt the 1ſt of December following. Tea, viz. Bohea, 250,000lb. Congou and Campoi, 3,900,000lb. Pekoe and Souchong, 200,000lb. Singlo and Twankay, 750,000lb. and Hyſon Skin, 100,000lb. Hyſon, 250,000lb. Including private trade tea, ſundry prize teas, ſundry neutral property, and 50,000lb. of uncleared Bohea.

Four veſſels are arrived at Hull from Davis's Streights, all full ſhips. The aggregate of their cargoes is 61½ whales, and 1930 butts of blubber. They bring accounts of the ſucceſs of the following veſſels belonging to the port of Hull: Leviathan, 19 fiſh; Lynx, 17; Royal George, 16; Symmetry, 16; Mary and Elizabeth, 13; Thornton, 4. The Catherine, Young, we regret to add, was loſt upon the Whale-fiſh Iſland on the 24th of April; crew ſaved.

The Weſt-India fleet which ſailed from Cork on the 10th of March is arrived out.

State of the Liverpool Market.

Aſhes. Pot in briſk demand, and purchaſed at an advance of 2s. and 3s. on late prices. Pearl leſs in requeſt, but goes off pretty regularly.

Coffee. Sales dull. A little done by private contract, but the public ſales unſucceſsful.

Cotton. The market briſk. Quantity ſold within the laſt eight days, 5500.

Dye-woods. Jamaica logwood goes off well; Campeachy, at 18l. 10s. or 18l. 15s.; on the whole the latter is dull, as is the fuſtic.

Rum. Jamaicas getting ſcarce; common Leewards go off at 2s. 11d. to 3s.; better qualities little asked for.

Sugar. Sales of late pretty conſiderable. About 1400 hogſheads have been ſold within the laſt week at rather improved prices.—Some days ago about 1000 casks of Martinique were brought to public ſale, and went off well.

Tobacco. Good qualities much wanted for Ireland. An advance of one farthing to three farthings has juſt taken place upon fine Virginias.

The average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock and Fire Office Shares, in July 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge ſtreet, Blackfriars, London:—The Monmouthſhire Canal, 111l. per ſhare, including the increaſed half-yearly dividend of 3l. per ſhare.—Grand Junction, 185l. to 187l.—Elleſmere, 66l.—Wilts and Berks, 27l.—Baſingſtoke, 20l.—County Fire Office, 10l per ſhare premium.—Albion Aſſurance, 56l. per ſhare.—Atlas, 10s. to 5s. diſcount.—Provident Life Inſtitution, 1l. 1l. premium.—Rock ditto, 15s. premium.—Kent Water Works, 14l. premium.—London Dock, 120l. per cent.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire Office, and Water Works Shares, &c. at the Office of Meſſrs. L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, July 21, 1809.—London Dock Stock, 120l. per cent.—Weſt-India ditto, 175l. ditto.—Eaſt India ditto, 130l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 175l ditto.—Grand Junction Canal Shares, 190l. per ſhare.—Grand Surrey ditto, 80l. ditto.—Grand Union ditto, 20s. per ſhare premium.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 27l. per ſhare.—Globe Fire and Life Aſſurance Shares, 118l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 58l. ditto.—Imperial Fire Aſſurance, 60l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 48l. ditto.—Rock Life Aſſurance, 4s. to 5s. per ſhare premium.—Commercial Road Stock, 123l. per cent.—London Inſtitution, 84l. per ſhare.—Surrey ditto, par.—South London Water Works, 135l. per ſhare.—Eaſt London ditto, 165l. ditto.—Weſt Middleſex ditto, 111l. ditto.—Kent Water Works, 17l. premium.

PRICES

PRICES OF STOCKS, *from the 26th of* JUNE, *to the 24th of* JULY, *both inclusive.*

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	Navy 5 per Ct	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 5 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets.
June																		l. s. d.
26.	— —	68¼	— —	83⅝	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	17 P.	— —	— —	— —	10 P.	0¾ P.	69¼	21 11 0
27.	— —	68¼	— —	83¾	— —	18 1/16	— —	— —	— —	— —	17 P.	— —	— —	— —	11 P.	0¾ P.	69¼	21 11 0
28.	— —	68¼	— —	83¾	— —	18 1/16	66¾	— —	— —	— —	17 P.	— —	— —	— —	11 P.	0¾ P.	69⅜	21 11 0
29.	— —	— —	Holiday.	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	21 11 0
30.	260	68¼	— —	83¾	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	17 P.	— —	— —	— —	11 P.	0¾ P.	69¼	21 11 0
July 1.	260	68¼	— —	83¾	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	18 P.	— —	— —	— —	12 P.	— —	69¼	21 11 0
3.	— —	68¼	— —	— —	— —	18 1/16	66¾	— —	— —	— —	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	— —	— —	21 11 0
4.	260½	68¼	— —	83¾	— —	18 1/16	66¾	— —	— —	— —	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
5	— —	68⅜	— —	83¾	— —	18 1/16	66⅞	7 5/16	— —	— —	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	— —	— —	21 11 0
6.	— —	68½	67⅝ ¾	83⅞	— —	18 1/16	— —	— —	— —	— —	19 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
7.	260¾	68½	67⅝ ¾	84	98½	18¾	67	— —	— —	— —	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	— —	69⅜	21 11 0
8.	— —	68½	67⅝ ¾	84	98⅝	18¾	— —	— —	— —	191¼	21 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	— —	69⅜	21 11 0
10	— —	68½	67¾ ⅞	84⅛	98¾	18¾	— —	— —	— —	191¼	24 P.	— —	— —	— —	14 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
11.	260½	68½	67¾ ⅞	84⅛	98¾	18¾	67⅛	— —	— —	191¾	24 P.	— —	— —	— —	14 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
12.	260¼	68½	67¾ ⅞	84⅛	98¾	18¾	67⅛	— —	— —	191¾	24 P.	— —	— —	— —	14 P.	1 P.	69⅜	21 11 0
13.	260¾	68⅝	67¾ 68	84¼	98¾	— —	— —	— —	97⅜	191¾	24 P.	— —	— —	— —	14 P.	1 P.	68⅜	21 11 0
14.	— —	68¾	68⅛	84½	98¾	18¾	— —	— —	— —	191¾	23 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	1 P.	69½	21 11 0
15.	— —	68⅞	68⅛ ¼	84½	98⅞	18 3/16	— —	7⅜	— —	190¼	23 P.	— —	— —	— —	12 P.	1¼ P.	69⅝ ¾	21 11 0
17.	— —	69	68⅛ ⅜	84⅝	99	18⅞	— —	— —	— —	— —	19 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	1¼ P.	69⅝ ⅞	21 11 0
18.	261¼	69	68⅛ ⅜	84½	98⅞	18 3/16	— —	— —	97¾	190¾	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	1½ P.	69¾ ⅞	21 11 0
19.	— —	68⅞	68⅛ ¼	84½	98¾	18 3/16	— —	— —	— —	— —	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	12 P.	1½ P.	69⅝ ¾	21 11 0
20.	261	68¾	68 68⅛	84¾	98⅞	18¾	— —	— —	— —	— —	19 P.	— —	— —	— —	12 P.	1 P.	68½	21 11 0
21.	261	68¾	68⅛	84⅜	98⅞	18¾	— —	— —	— —	— —	19 P.	— —	— —	— —	12 P.	1 P.	68½	21 11 0
22.	— —	68⅜	67½ ¾	84	98¾	18 1/16	— —	— —	— —	— —	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	0¾ P.	68 68¼	21 11 0
24.	— —	68½	67⅝ ⅞	84⅛	98⅞	18 1/16	— —	— —	— —	— —	20 P.	— —	— —	— —	13 P.	0¾ P.	68⅛ ¼	21 11 0
25.	— —	— —	Holiday	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	21 11 0

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the *highest* only.

WM. TURQUAND, Stock and Exchange Broker, No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

1809.	Jun. 27th	30th.	July 4th.	7th.	11th	14th.	18th.	21st	25th.
Amsterdam, 2 Us.	31	31	31	31	31	31	31 4	31 6	31 6
Ditto, Sight	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 5	30 9	30 11	30 11
Rotterdam, ...	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 14	9 15	9 16	9 16
Hamburgh, ...	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 6	28 8	28 10	29 4	29 4
Altona, ...	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	28 7	29 8	28 11	29 5	29 5
Paris, 1 day date ..	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 1	20 8	20 1	20 1	20 1
Ditto, 2 Us.	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Bourdeaux	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5	20 5
Madrid									
Ditto, effective ..	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Cadiz									
Ditto, effective ..	39	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Bilboa	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Palermo, ...	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Leghorn	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
Genoa	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Venice	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Naples.....	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lisbon.....	66	66	67	67	67	67	67	67	68
Oporto.....	67	67	68	68	68	68	68	68	69
Rio Janeiro.....	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Malta.....	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Gibraltar.....	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Dublin	9¼	9¾	10¼	10¼	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼
Cork	10½	10½	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

WM. TURQUAND, Exchange and Stock Broker,
No. 9, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

IN No. 211, of the English Botany for June, we have figures of two very rare ferns; the one of Polypodium, *hyperboreum*, which is P. *ilvense* of Withering and Hull, Acrostichum *ilvense* of Hudson, but not of Linnæus; and the other of Aspidium, *fontanum* of Swartz, the Polypodium *fontanum* of Linnæus and other authors, even of Smith himself, in his Flora Britannica. The author here has rectified an error, which he acknowledges he fell into in the last-mentioned work, Linnæus having confounded a specimen of the first of these ferns with his Polypodium *fontanum*; it was from this specimen that Dr. Smith took his description; consequently his description of P. *fontanum*, in Flora Britannica, applies, in part, at least, to what he now calls P. *hyperboreum*. These two little ferns are easily distinguished by attending to a few characters. In P. *hyperboreum* the pinnæ are nearly opposite, with blunt segments, and the capsules are intermixed with hairs. In Aspidium *fontanum*, the frond is smooth, the pinnæ chiefly alternate, with their segments sharply toothed, and there are no hairs mixed with the capsules.

Arbutus *alpina*, another very rare plant from Scotland.

Hieracium *sylvaticum*. The confounding of this plant with H. *murorum*, and the errors respecting them in the Flora Britannica, are explained and rectified in the last volume of the Linnean Society's Transactions. The real H. *murorum* is a much more rare plant, and has not yet been figured in the English Botany.

Carpinus *Betulus*, the horn-beam.

In the last number for July we have figures of Carex *pauciflora*, a native of turfy bogs in Scotland and Northumberland; discovered in the latter by Mr. Wynch.

Carex *intermedia*, nearly allied to C. *arenaria*. The name was given by Dr. Goodenough, now Bishop of Carlisle, from the middle spikes being chiefly male, whilst both the upper and lower ones are female.

Carex *limosa*, and C. *atrata*. As far as can be judged by the figures and descriptions here given, these two species seem nearly allied, but the former is much the smallest and more delicate in all its parts; it likewise has its terminal spike male, while the latter has male flowers, at the bottom of the female spikes; but his lordship observes, that the specimen of the latter in the Linnean Herbarium has the terminal spike male, and yet in other respects resembles the English plant. The colour of the spikes, according to the description, is not alike in the two, but in the figures here given is so little different, as to give the two species a similarity which does not exist in nature.

The Botanical Magazine for the last month contains the variety (α) of Fritillaria *latifolia*, of which var. (β) had been before figured.

Galaxia *ovata*. Mr. Gawler has framed a new generic character, and remarks upon its affinity with crocus, from which it especially differs by having its stamens monadelphous, and its foliage raised upon a stipes. This plant is said to vary with white and purple flowers; in the variety here figured, they are bright yellow. A variation from yellow to purple is unusual, and would lead to a suspicion of a distinct species.

Iris *pumila*, var. *lutea*. This affords, however, another instance of the above interchange of colour, if, indeed, they are not in reality distinct.

Leucoium *æstivum*, the summer snow flake. Mr. Salisbury has followed Haworth in making two distinct species of the smaller and larger varieties of this plant, but Mr. Gawler quotes Salisbury's *pulchellum*, as the same with *æstivum*, without noticing it even as a variety.

Mirbelia *reticulata*; one of the prettiest of the New Holland papilionaceous shrubs. The name was given to this plant by Dr. Smith, in honor of M. Mirbel, the author of an Essay on Vegetable Physiology, particularly on their reticulated structure. The veins of the leaves of this plant are rather singularly reticulated.—Struthiola *pubescens*; this is a very handsome sweet scented shrub from the Cape. A great deal of confusion has arisen with respect to Struthiola *erecta* and *virgata*, of Linnæus, which Dr. Sims has endeavoured, in this article, to set right. By adopting the name of *pubescens*, which was applied to this species by Retzius, Dr. Sims has probably excluded *virgata* altogether; for he has given S. *virgata* of Dr. Smith, as a synonym of this; and it is probable that Smith had very good reasons for believing it to be Linnæus's plant. Dr. Sims, however, thinks that it is not the *virgata* of Linnæus, though it is probably that of Thunberg; he was perhaps induced to adopt this opinion, from Linnæus having, himself, expressly excluded the synonym of Burman, which, to Dr. Sims, appears certainly to belong to the present plant. The author follows Dr. Smith in calling the part corolla, which most authors have, of late termed calyx; we perfectly coincide with him in opinion, that the same terms should be applied to analogous parts in the whole natural order, and that there can be no good reason for calling the same part calyx in Struthiola, and corolla in Daphne.

Dr. Sims calls the fruit of Struthiola *Nux*, instead of a *Bacca exsucca*, as Wildenow has termed it; to which he was, however, probably led from the circumstance, that in some of the same natural order the fruit is a real berry.

Collinsonia *anisata*, a new species, named from its peculiar smell, resembling that of Anise. It is a native of Carolina, and was communicated by John Walker, esq. It has always four stamens, whereas the other known species have only two; and Dr. Sims takes occasion from this, to remark the inconvenience that frequently occurs, from Linnæus's having separated the natural order of Labiatæ into two distant classes, according as they have two or four stamens.

Erica *Thunbergii*, a very rare and beautiful species of Heath, communicated by Lee and Kennedy; and admirably figured, as, indeed, are the whole in the number except the yellow variety of Iris *pumila*, which has a certain stiffness and total want of that delicacy which is seen in most of the Irises drawn by Mr. Edwards. The artist could not have been in one of his happy moods for drawing, when he sat down to this plant.

It is with great pleasure that we observe, Dr. Sims quotes the name of Dryander in the unpublished edition of the Hortus Kewensis. We infer from it, that this learned botanist, once a pupil of Linnæus, is really preparing this so long and anxiously expected work; which we are sure will be received with gratitude by every lover of the science. The late edition, the scientific part of which, began by Dr. Solander, was carried on, after the death of that gentleman, by Mr. Dryander, has been long out of print, and a new edition so long, in vain, expected, that we began to despair of living to see it executed. Our hopes are, however, now revived; for so satisfied are we of the unparalleled industry, as well as abilities of this excellent botanist, that when we only know that he is fairly engaged in the undertaking, we are perfectly easy about its completion.

Exotic Botany, Paradisus Londinensis, and Botanist's Repository, appear to be taking a repose, but we hope are not extinct. We shall be happy to announce their resuscitation.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JUNE.—*Flowering Month.*

Now the mower whets his scythe,
And every shepherd tells his tale
Under the hawthorn in the dale.

DURING nearly the whole of the present month the weather has been such as has not often been remembered at this season of the year. The gales which are usually expected in the months of March, or April, commenced in the beginning of June. On the 2d, the wind was peculiarly boisterous; and the gales did not entirely cease till after the 7th. During all this time, and for many days afterwards, the weather was as cold as it usually is about the middle of April. There was likewise much rain. From the 18th to the 22d, the days were hot and seasonable. The wind has chiefly blown from the south-west; but

for

for two or three days, about the end of the month, it veered to the eaſtward. There was ſome rain from the 27th to the 29th.

In conſequence of the cold and blighting winds at the beginning of the month, all the hedges and trees, of almoſt every deſcription, have been much injured in their foliage. This has been the caſe more particularly in the neighbourhood of the ſea coaſts; and I have myſelf obſerved it in the four counties of Hampſhire, Dorſetſhire, Devonſhire, and Cornwall. Perſons who have been in the Iſle of Wight, inform me that the ſame is obſervable alſo there. It is remarkable that only the ſouth and ſouth-weſt, or the more expoſed ſides of the foliage have materially ſuffered; but on theſe the leaves are all cruſhed up and brown, as if they had been burnt.

The cockchafers, which, before the commencement of the ſevere weather, were ſwarming in thouſands on the oaks, willows, and hawthorn, have been almoſt entirely either driven away or deſtroyed. I am inclined to think that the greater part of them, at leaſt, have been deſtroyed, and their dead bodies eaten, by the various ſpecies of inſectivorous birds. Many were drowned in the ſea.

June 8th. The following ſhrubs are in flower in the hedges and thickets: Elder (*ſambucus nigra*), wild Guelder roſe (*viburnum opulus*), dogberry tree (*cornus ſanguinea*), common ſpindle tree (*evonymus Europæus*), dog's roſe (*roſa canina*), white-flowered dog's roſe (*roſa arvenſis*), burnet roſe (*roſa ſpinoſiſſima*), privet, and hawthorn.—The hop plants are likewiſe in flower, and the red berried briony (*bryonia dioica*), and black briony (*tamus communis*).

The berries of the ſloe-thorn, bullface-tree, and buck-thorn (*rhamnus catharticus*), are formed.

June 10th. The hay harveſt has commenced.

The goat ſuckers are arrived, and are heard to make their ſingular whizzing noiſe almoſt every evening.

Glow-worms are ſeen in the hedge-bottoms, and upon the heaths, but hitherto not in great numbers.—The cuckoo-ſpit inſect, the larva of *cicada ſpumaria*, appears.

The ſtar ſlough (*tremella noſtoc*), is found in the meadows and paſtures.

June 19th. Wood ſtrawberries are ripe. The harebell (*ſcilla nutans*), is ſtill in flower.

The orange-tip butterflies (*papilio cardamines*), ſtill continue to fly about.

June 21ſt. Stag-beetles (*lucanus cervus*) appear, and in ſomewhat greater numbers than I have uſually ſeen them. I am now perfectly ſatisfied that Mr. Marſham's *lucanus cervus*, and *inermis*, are the ſame ſpecies, of which the former is the male, and the latter the female.

Wheat is in flower.

Partridges are heard calling to each other almoſt every evening.

June 23d. A great quantity of mackrel were caught in the ſeine nets.

The cuckoo begins to ſtammer.

June 29th. The bramble is in flower; and barley in the ear.

June 30th. Very few ſalmon have hitherto been caught this ſeaſon.

White mullet come in ſhoals, into the harbours.

For ſeveral days paſt the mackrel fiſhermen have been very ſucceſsful, but more particularly ſince the 26th. The quantity of theſe fiſh on our ſhores promiſes to compenſate very amply for the laſt and the preceding unſucceſsful ſeaſons. I am informed that the men who labour at the nets, have cleared, in the courſe of the preſent week, as their ſhare of the money produced by the ſale of the fiſh, upwards of ſix guineas each.

Hampſhire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, to the 24th of July, 1809, *inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Highest, 30.03. June 25, Wind N. E.
Lowest, 29.15. July 4, Wind W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 3°. { A variation of two or three degrees has been noticed ſeveral times in the month.

Thermometer.

Higheſt, 73°. July 14, 15, 19, Wind West.
Lowest, 48. July 9th Wind North.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 18°. { On the 8th the thermometer was as high as 72°. and on the 9th it was no higher than 54°. during the whole day.

The quantity of rain fallen ſince our laſt report of it, is equal to 7.6 in depth.

July, as is generally the caſe in this country, has been wet between the 1ſt and the 10th. The greater part of the rain juſt mentioned has fallen ſince the 10th, or during the laſt fortnight. It has been generally fair; the weather has however been cold for the ſeaſon, and the wind very much in the north and north eaſt points. The average height of the

, thermometer

thermometer has not been quite 60°. which is ſeveral degrees leſs than it was the ſame period laſt year. In July, 1808, the thermometer, as will be remembered, was once at 93°, once at 91°, nine times between 89° and 90°, and ſix days between 75° and 80°; whereas in the ſame month this year it has not been once higher than 73°. The average heat for that month was full 68°, but for the preſent month it is barely 60°.

On the 4th inſtant, about one o'clock p. m. was a very tremendous ſtorm of thunder, hail, and rain; the ſtreets of London were completely deluged, and beyond London, in the villages eaſtward the hail did conſiderable damage. The ſtones were remarkably large, many of them meaſured from three to four inches in circumference.

The wind has blown from the North or Eaſterly quarters twenty-four days out of the thirty; and the whole number may be about equally divided between brilliant, and thoſe on which it rained.

ASTRONOMICAL ANTICIPATIONS FOR AUGUST, 1809.

We ſhall have a new moon on the 11th of this month, at 33 minutes past ſeven, morning; and a full moon on the morning of the 25th, at 3 minutes past ſeven. The new planet Herſchel or Georgium Sidus, may be ſeen in the evenings, if the weather permit. On the evening of the 1st, he ſets at 25 minutes past ten, on the 11th, at 47 minutes past nine, on the 21ſt, at 10 minutes past nine, and on the 31ſt, at 35 minutes past eight. Saturn may alſo be ſeen in the evenings, in the S. W. about two-thirds of a ſign to the eaſt of the Georgium Sidus. On the 2d, he will be ſtationary in 27° 13′ of the ſign Scorpio, at which time he will be very nearly in conjunction with the θ of the Balance, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, the difference of latitude being only 1° 31′, the ſtar being to the north On the morning of the 21ſt, at two, he will be in quartile aſpect with the Sun. Jupiter may be ſeen (if clouds interpoſe not,) almoſt the whole night, as he riſes within three hours after ſun-ſet. To an eye unaſſiſted by the teleſcope, he will appear throughout this month, in reſpect to the fixed ſtars, as if completely deprived of motion. For the firſt 15 days, he will move very ſlowly forward, or according to the order of the ſigns, in all that time ſcarcely advancing one-third of a degree. On the 15th he will be ſtationary in 24° 55′ of the ſign Aries; after which he will become retrograde, moving back in almoſt the ſame track he had been advancing in during the firſt half of the month. Some viſible immerſions of the firſt and ſecond ſatellite of Jupiter will take place this month. The immerſions of the 1ſt will be on the morning of the 2d, at 9 ſeconds past three; on the night of the 10th, at 22 minutes 14 ſeconds past eleven; on the morning of the 18th, at 15 minutes 59 ſeconds past one; on the morning of the 25th, at 9 minutes 49 ſeconds past three; and on the evening of the 26th, at 38 minutes 18 ſeconds past nine. The immerſions of the ſecond ſatellite happen on the night of the 19th, at 31 minutes 4 ſeconds past eleven; and on the morning of the 27th, at 8 minutes 36 ſeconds past two. It muſt be obſerved that the above immerſions are ſet down to clock time. The planet Mars may be ſeen in the evenings for two or three hours afrer ſun-ſet. On the 5th, there will happen a notable conjunction of this planet with the Georgium Sidus, well worthy the attention of the curious. The exact conjunction will not be viſible in Great Britain; but on the evening of the 5th, when it is dark enough to obſerve them with advantage, Mars will be only about ten minutes of a degree past the conjunction, and the difference of latitude only 10 36′, the planet Herſchel being to the north. The above conjunction will be of great ſervice to the inexperienced aſtronomer, who has not yet had a ſight of the new planet. Venus will be up every morning about four hours before ſun-riſe. Her greateſt elongation happens on the 2d, at which time ſhe will be 45° 40′ to the weſt of the ſun. In the firſt part of the month, Mercury may be ſeen in the morning; yet it will be with conſiderable difficulty, on account of the long duration of the twilight. His ſuperior conjunction with the ſun takes place on the forenoon of the 25th at eleven. ASTRONOMUS.

London, July 24, 1809.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M. *of Dumbartonſhire, will obſerve, that, by an inadvertency of the Printer, his Letter of enquiry about his Communication, has been inſerted inſtead of the Communication itſelf. An apology is due to all our readers for ſo groſs a blunder; and* J. M. *is informed, that his original papers ſhall be inſerted in our next Number.*

We have received an intereſting volume, containing a Report on the Progreſs of Knowledge during the laſt twenty years, made to the Emperor Napoleon by the claſſes of the National Inſtitute. It will occupy five or ſix pages of the four or five next Numbers; but the value and intereſt of the matter will compenſate for the extraordinary length of the article.

Our Readers will feel that the new department, SCARCE TRACTS, *is likely to add much to the intereſt of this Magazine; and it is in the power of moſt of our Correſpondents to contribute ſomething of this kind highly valuable and curious.*